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WYOMING
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1983

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The Annual Planning Information Report is a statistical report which analyzes the labor market developments and problems in Wyoming and its counties. The report is published so that more accurate and current information on the labor force, its components and future outlook is available both inside and outside the Wyoming Employment Security System. The report covers economic developments in Wyoming and specific sections of the State where employment and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The report is intended for use in employment security and labor market operations and for public dissemination to community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders, and others who need labor and job market information for decision making purposes.

This report is published annually with current supplemental information available in the quarterly publication: "Wyoming Labor Force Trends". Comments, suggestions and questions are always welcomed and may be forwarded to:

Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
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Casper, WY 82602

The Wyoming Employment Security Commission is affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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INTRODUCTION

The last twelve months, beset with the effects of recession and high interest rates, have dismayed those who expected a Republican administration in Washington, D.C. to bring about a new era of prosperity to the nation. The uncertainty of the ability of Reagonomics to solve the nation's problems and the inability of Congress to agree upon a Fiscal Year 1983 federal budget have only added to the worries of many as hard times spread across the nation.

In Wyoming, the booming growth so prevalent during the past decade seems to have slowed. While plans for new coal mining operations and other industrial ventures are being prepared, other operating mines and projects are cutting back activities. A worldwide oil glut has slowed drilling activities substantially and several of the State's refineries are scheduled to shut down this year. The side effects of recession appear to be taking hold as the economic slowdown extends its grip upon the State.

This report reviews statistical information prepared by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission and other state and federal agencies on the past and present trends in Wyoming's economy, including labor force, population and industrial sectors. Projections for 1983 and other years are interspersed within the report to provide the user with useful tools for planning and other purposes. A new addition to the report this year is the inclusion of tables in the Appendix which compare data from all of the states on such areas on housing costs, per capita taxes, etc.

THE NATION'S ECONOMY

The past year has brought much change to the condition of the Nation's economy. The federal administration's long-range goals for 1981 were nearly met. The projected 1981 annual inflation rate of 10.5 percent was slightly surpassed as the annual rate ended up at 10.4 percent. The projected 1981 annual average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent was very nearly met as the actual rate ended up at 7.6 percent.

The accuracy of the 1982 projections made by the Reagon administration one year ago appear to be somewhat mixed. A projected 1982 annual inflation rate of 7.2 percent may be surpassed as the monthly gains this year have averaged less than 0.5 percent per month. Private economists believe the rate will settle into a rate of approximately 6.0 percent this year and for 1983.

The administration's projected annual average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent in 1982 is no longer considered plausible as the May 1982 rate hit 9.5 percent. With a strong possibility that it will rise more before declining, economists believe that the rate will not drop much below 9.0 percent by the end of the year. Early projections for 1983 show an annual average unemployment rate of approximately 8.0 percent for the nation.

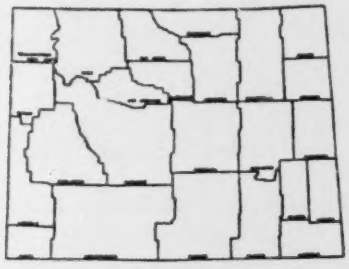
The main problem of the current recession appears to be the high interest rates on borrowing money. While most economists agree that the major cause is the huge federal deficit, the administration has placed some of the blame on the tight monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board controls the growth of the nation's money supply. The tight monetary policy has limited the growth substantially, and this tightening has been primarily responsible for the reduction in the inflation rate. As the federal government borrows from this limited supply of new money to cover the budget deficit, less is available for use by the public sector for investment, expansion or new purchases. The result is that interest rates have remained high.

The inability of the Congress to reduce the projected fiscal year 1983 budget deficit has added to the concerns of the financial community. With a projected deficit of $120 billion for the fiscal year 1983, economists expect a slight decline in the prime rate this year to just below 15.0 percent. By late 1983, a prime rate of 13.0 percent is projected if the federal deficit can be reduced.

The general outlook for recovery from the recession is a slow one. Prompted by the tax cuts for individuals and cost of living increases for Social Security recipients in July, the economy should begin its recovery. The housing industry is expected to increase activities as vent-up demand for new housing is released. Auto industry and major

appliance sales should increase, causing a small gain in business investment. One economist has stated that it will be the consumers that lead the nation out of this recession.

As was stated in this report last year, the battle against the inflation-recession riddled economy will be a long one. The administration's firm footed policy may possibly be the answer. The long term effectiveness will only be measured with the passing of time.



THE STATE

From the Flaming Gorge Recreation Area to Devil's Tower National Monument, from the Fort Laramie National Historical Site to Yellowstone National Park, the plains and mountains of Wyoming provide not only spectacular scenery, but a wealth of agricultural and mineral resources.

With an area of 97,914 square miles, Wyoming is the ninth largest of the fifty states. Of this area, only 711 square miles are inland water. The altitude of the state varies from the lowest point of 3,100 feet above sea level along the Belle Fourche River in the northeast corner of the state to the highest point of 13,804 feet at Gannett Peak in the Wind River Mountains. The average elevation of the state is 6,700 feet above sea level. Only Colorado can claim a higher average elevation.

The climate consists of long, cold winters and short, hot summers. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -63°F at Moran, the highest was 114°F at Basin. Low humidity helps to lesson the impact of the two extremes.

Composed of twenty-three counties and approximately 96 cities and towns, Wyoming places 49th in size by population, according to preliminary 1981 census estimates. These estimates show approximately 5.1 persons living on each square mile of Wyoming soil, up from 4.9 after the 1980 census.

Table 1 shows the population growth that Wyoming has experienced over the last 111 years. Over the last 41 years, Wyoming has nearly doubled the population it was able to gain during the first 70 years shown on the table.

Table 2 shows the estimated population for Wyoming's counties for 1981 and 1976 and the actual census data from 1970 and 1980. Growth rates in four counties for 1980 to 1981 exceeded by more than double the state's over the year rate. Spurred on by energy related growth, Uinta, Campbell and Sweetwater counties all posted sizable numerical gains. Teton County, long considered an extremely desirable location to live, continues its impressive growth as retired people, along with merchants catering to the tourist trade, move into the area.

TABLE 2

WYOMING POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED YEARS

County	1970 Population	1976 Population	1980 Population	1981 Population	'80 to '81 Percent Change	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Per Sq. Mile 1981
Albany	26,431	27,900	29,062	29,400 1/	1.2	4,248	6.9
Big Horn	10,202	11,600	11,896	12,100	1.7	3,157	3.8
Campbell	12,957	14,500	24,367	29,000	19.0	4,756	6.1
Carbon	13,354	17,200	21,896	22,200	1.4	7,905	2.8
Converse	5,938	9,400	14,069	14,300	1.6	4,281	3.3
Crook	4,535	5,100	5,308	5,400	1.7	2,882	1.9
Fremont	28,352	31,900	40,251	39,800	- 1.1	9,196	4.3
Goshen	10,885	12,300	12,040	12,200	1.3	2,228	5.5
Hot Springs	4,952	5,100	5,710	5,700	- 0.2	2,022	2.8
Johnson	5,587	6,100	6,700	7,200	7.5	4,175	1.7
Laramie	56,360	63,500	68,649	71,600	4.3	2,703	26.5
Lincoln	8,640	10,500	12,177	12,800	5.1	4,085	3.1
Natrona	51,264	57,000	71,856	75,200	4.7	5,342	14.1
Niobrara	2,924	2,800	2,924	3,000	2.6	2,614	1.1
Park	17,752	19,500	21,639	22,600	4.4	6,959	3.2
Platte	6,486	7,800	11,975	9,700	- 19.0	2,086	4.7
Sheridan	17,852	21,100	25,048	25,600	2.2	2,532	10.1
Sublette	3,755	4,100	4,548	4,800	5.5	4,851	1.0
Sweetwater	18,391	31,300	41,723	45,800	9.8	10,429	4.4
Teton	4,823	6,800	9,355	10,300	10.1	4,000	2.6
Uinta	7,100	10,100	13,021	16,400	26.0	2,086	7.9
Washakie	7,569	8,200	9,496	9,600	1.1	2,262	4.2
Weston	6,307	6,600	7,106	7,300	2.7	2,407	3.0
Total	332,416	390,000	470,816	492,000 2/	4.5	97,203	5.1

1/ County data is estimated on basis of actual 1980 population figures and changes in the labor force within the the individual counties during 1981. Release of actual county figures by the Bureau of the Census should result in revision of these estimated figures.

2/ Preliminary figure from the U.S. Department of Commerce, subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982.

TABLE 1
WYOMING'S TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR*	POPULATION	PERCENT INCREASE FROM 1970 CENSUS
1870	9,118	1971	334,000	1.98 %
1880	20,789	1972	345,000	3.79
1890	62,555	1973	353,000	6.19
1900	92,531	1974	362,000	8.90
1910	145,965	1975	376,000	13.11
1920	194,402	1976	390,000	17.32
1930	225,565	1977	406,000	22.14
1940	250,472	1978	424,000	27.55
1950	290,529	1979	450,000	35.37
1960	330,066	1980	470,816	41.63
1970	332,416	1981**	492,000	48.01

* 1971-1979 are estimated as of July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All other years represent decennial census figures as of April 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
** Preliminary figure as of July 1, 1981, subject to revision.

Table 3 shows the estimated 1981 Wyoming population by age. The distribution is based upon the percentages established in the 1980 census which showed the greatest number of Wyoming's residents are in the 20 to 29 years of age brackets.

TABLE 3
1981 WYOMING POPULATION BY AGE

AGE GROUP	POPULATION	% OF STATE TOTAL*
Under 5	46,740	9.5%
5 - 9	41,328	8.4
10 - 14	38,868	7.9
15 - 19	44,772	9.1
20 - 24	53,136	10.8
25 - 29	51,660	10.5
30 - 34	41,328	8.4
35 - 39	30,504	6.2
40 - 44	25,092	5.1
45 - 49	21,648	4.4
50 - 54	22,140	4.5
55 - 59	19,680	4.0
60 - 64	16,236	3.3
65 & Over	38,868	7.9
All Ages	492,000	100.0

* Based on actual 1980 census age distribution rates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Prepared by: WESC R & A Section, May 1982

Nationally, the population increased between 1980 and 1981 by 1.2 percent or by approximately 2.8 million people. Within the ten states which showed the greatest percentage gains, only one of them, Florida, was not a state west of the Mississippi River. The top five states and their percentage gains were: Nevada, 5.5 percent; Wyoming, 4.5 percent; Florida, 4.4 percent; Utah, 3.9 percent; and Texas, 3.8 percent.

Compared with losses in two states and the District of Columbia indicated last year in the census, five states and the District of Columbia posted losses between 1980 and 1981. Primarily upper midwestern states, the decreases occurred in: Ohio, minus 0.2 percent; Indiana, minus 0.4 percent; Iowa, minus 0.5 percent; Michigan, minus 0.6 percent; South Dakota, minus 0.7 percent; and the District of Columbia, minus 1.1 percent.

Most of the states bordering Wyoming showed over the year increases, South Dakota being the exception. The other bordering states and their percentage gains are: Utah, 3.9 percent; Idaho, 1.6 percent; Colorado, 2.6 percent; Montana, 0.8 percent; and Nebraska, 0.4 percent. (Population data on all of the fifty states and the District of Columbia may be found in the Appendix.)

The current period of national recession is generally agreed upon to have started in mid-1981. The average annual unemployment rate for 1981 in Wyoming was 4.1 percent, which was the highest annual rate since 1976. If the high unemployment rates for the first four months of this year continue, the annual average rate could end up in excess of 4.7 percent.

Inspite of the increasing unemployment rate, the state's labor force continues to grow. The large percentage increases in the labor force would appear to indicate a continuing influx of people into the state seeking to gain from the energy expansion in the state. The smaller percentage gain in the population would make it seem that most people coming into the state are working age people.

The seasonal nature of employment in Wyoming is readily apparent in Table 4. Ranging from a low of 233,263 in January to a high of 268,687 in June, the 1981 annual average labor force was 250,000. The information shown in Table 4 provides a monthly summary of statewide labor force data for 1981, detailed monthly county data may be found in the Appendix.

Over the next couple of years, as the nation works its way out of recession, economists have projected a national growth rate between two and three percent per year. While no projected rates have been made available for Wyoming, it would appear that Wyoming's growth rate should slow down this year and begin to pick back up as the national recession comes to an end. The economic assumptions shown in Table 5 are based upon this anticipated trend and upon current developments within the state.

Anticipated trends within the individual industrial sectors are discussed in one of the following sections of this report. For current information on the state of Wyoming's economy in reference to the labor force and its component parts, economic indicators, employment by industry, hours and

earnings, employment service data, consumer price indices and the national economy, please refer to the Wyoming Labor Force Trends. This is a quarterly publication, free upon request for individual copies or by mail subscription. For further information, contact the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission in Casper, Wyoming.

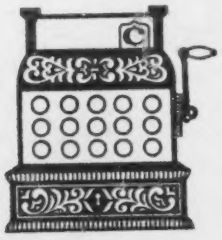
TABLE 4
1981 WYOMING LABOR FORCE

MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	233,263	222,378	10,885	4.7%
February	235,557	224,516	11,041	4.7
March	240,619	229,347	11,272	4.7
April	245,777	235,746	10,029	4.1
May	253,405	244,093	9,312	3.7
June	268,687	258,385	10,302	3.8
July	261,321	252,071	9,250	3.5
August	260,767	251,807	8,960	3.4
September	258 036	249,452	8,584	3.3
October	252,608	243,457	9,151	3.6
November	247,442	237,076	10,366	4.2
December	242,519	231,672	10,847	4.5
Average	250,000	240,000	10,000	4.1

The 1983 Wyoming population projections shown in Table 6, which are prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California under a contract to the U.S. Department of Labor, estimate a population of 508,685 people. Corresponding to the lower labor force growth rate assumption in Table 5 and using this projected figure, the population growth rate for 1981 to 1982 also shows a corresponding decrease in rate of growth.

Long term population projections and detailed 1983 employment, population and age distribution projections prepared by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Division of Research and Statistics may be found in the Appendix of this report.

INFLATION-RECESSION MEASURES AND TRENDS



The two most commonly used measures of the well-being of the nation's economy are the Consumer Price Index for inflation, and the unemployment rate for recession. Both of these measures are frequently brought to the attention of the public through the various news media. The U.S. monthly unemployment rate released is seasonally adjusted so that one month

TABLE 5
STATE OF WYOMING
SUMMARY TABLE OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
FOR 1983 AND 1984

	EXPERIENCE						ASSUMPTION	ASSUMPTION	ASSUMPTION
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Civilian Labor Force	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	264,000	277,500	292,000
Total Employed	171,000	186,000	201,000	217,000	223,000	240,000	251,500	264,500	279,000
Total Unemployed	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	12,500	13,000	13,000
Average Unemployment Rate - %	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.3
Covered Employment (State UI)	118,213	130,698	171,220 1/	186,693	197,537	208,800 2/	220,000	232,000	244,000
Insured Unemployed	2,198	1,970	1,533	1,552	2,732	3,267 2/	4,180	4,180	3,900
Insured Unemployment Rate - %	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.6 2/	1.9	1.8	1.6

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
FROM PRIOR YEAR

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984
Total Civilian Labor Force	7.8%	8.3%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	5.4%	5.1%	5.2%
Total Employed	8.8	8.6	7.4	4.1	6.2	4.8	5.2	5.5
Total Unemployed	0.0	0.0	-14.3	50.0	11.1	25.0	4.0	0.0
Covered Employment (State UI)	10.6	31.0 1/	9.0	5.8	5.7 2/	5.4	5.5	5.2
Insured Unemployed	-10.4%	-22.2%	1.2%	76.0%	19.6% 2/	27.9%	0.0%	-6.7%

1/ Effective January 1, 1978, the Wyoming State U.I. Law was changed to encompass the agricultural employer, domestic employers, most government employers, and some nonprofit organizations.
2/ Estimated from three quarters of 1981 information which were available.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

TABLE 6
PROJECTED WYOMING 1983 CIVILIAN POPULATION

AGE COHORT	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	44,548	332	2,948	24,408	23,420	47,828
5 - 9	41,990	314	2,921	23,032	22,193	45,225
10 - 14	37,504	300	2,354	20,467	19,691	40,158
15 - 19	37,084	315	1,797	19,642	19,554	39,196
20 - 24	43,579	360	2,177	22,924	23,191	46,116
25 - 29	50,945	379	2,552	27,633	26,243	53,876
30 - 34	45,892	286	2,231	25,242	23,168	48,410
35 - 39	34,600	176	2,128	19,063	17,841	36,905
40 - 44	26,106	99	1,780	13,827	14,158	27,985
45 - 49	21,596	143	1,328	10,975	12,092	23,067
50 - 54	20,187	93	821	10,173	10,927	21,100
55 - 59	19,329	87	659	9,699	10,375	20,075
60 - 64	16,271	116	444	7,904	8,927	16,831
65 - 69	13,102	90	298	6,194	7,296	13,491
70 - 74	12,615	81	146	5,614	7,228	12,842
75 +	15,337	97	147	5,758	9,824	15,582
TOTAL	480,685	3,268	24,732	252,556	256,129	508,685

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Labor Market Projections Model

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

can be compared to any other month on an equal basis without having to take seasonal factors into account. The unadjusted rates are usually cyclical, tending to go up in the winter months and down during the summer.

Over the years, various federal administrations have varied the stated level of the unemployment rate at which the beginning of a national recession is indicated. Several years ago, a rate over 4.5 percent was the generally accepted level. Some economists now argue that a rate of over 7.5 percent would signal the recession's beginning. Using this scale, it would appear that the current national recession began in the second half of 1981.

The unadjusted unemployment rates by month, from January 1975 to April 1982 are shown on Table 7 for both the United States and Wyoming. The same information may be seen on Graph 1 for the time period from December 1976 to April 1982. Readily apparent is the fact that Wyoming's unemployment rate has remained consistently below the national rate. However, the trend of the past few years of remaining at a level of less than one half of the national rate appears to be ending as the rates this year have climbed above this point.

Wyoming's smaller rates cannot be applied to the national scenario test but it may be seen on Graph 1, that both the state and national rates began their latest increases at about the same time. From a May 1979 low of 5.2 percent, the national unadjusted unemployment rate climbed to a post World War II high of 9.6 percent in February 1982. The state's rate climbed from 2.2 percent in August 1979 to a high of 5.5 percent in February 1981 (due to uranium industry layoffs), and dropped down again before rising to 5.1 percent in April 1982.

The strong seasonal nature of increases and decreases in Wyoming's labor force are apparent in Graph 2. With great regularity, the labor force reaches its peak for the year in June and remains relatively high during the summer months. The size of the labor force than drops through the fall and early winter to its low in January before beginning to climb once again.

Additional labor force data may be found in the Appendix, including county and statewide annual data for the years 1970 to 1981 and monthly data for 1981.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners. It is based on prices of about 400 items which were selected to represent the movement of the prices of all goods and services. Included in this are prices of food, clothing, transportation, housing, insurance, finance, medical services, recreation and others. Prices for these items are obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities, which were chosen to represent all urban places in the U.S. No index comparable to the national CPI is available for Wyoming because of its small population.

TABLE 7

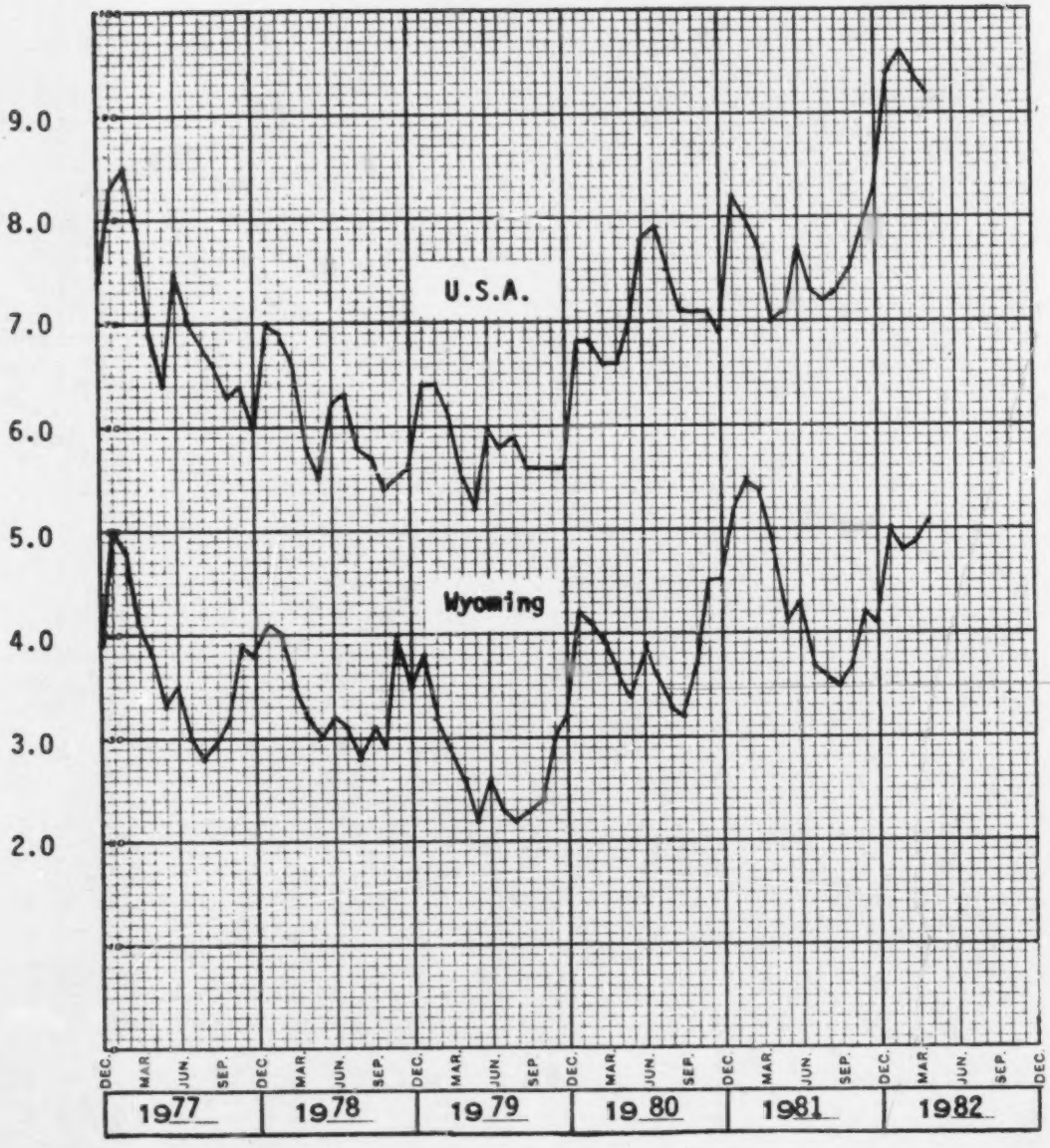
TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1975 TO 1982

WYOMING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1975	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0
1976	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.9
1977	5.0	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.8
1978	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5
1979	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2
1980	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.5	4.5
1981	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.1
1982	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1								
UNITED STATES												
1975	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0
1978	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
1980	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9
1981	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3
1982	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2								

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

GRAPH 1

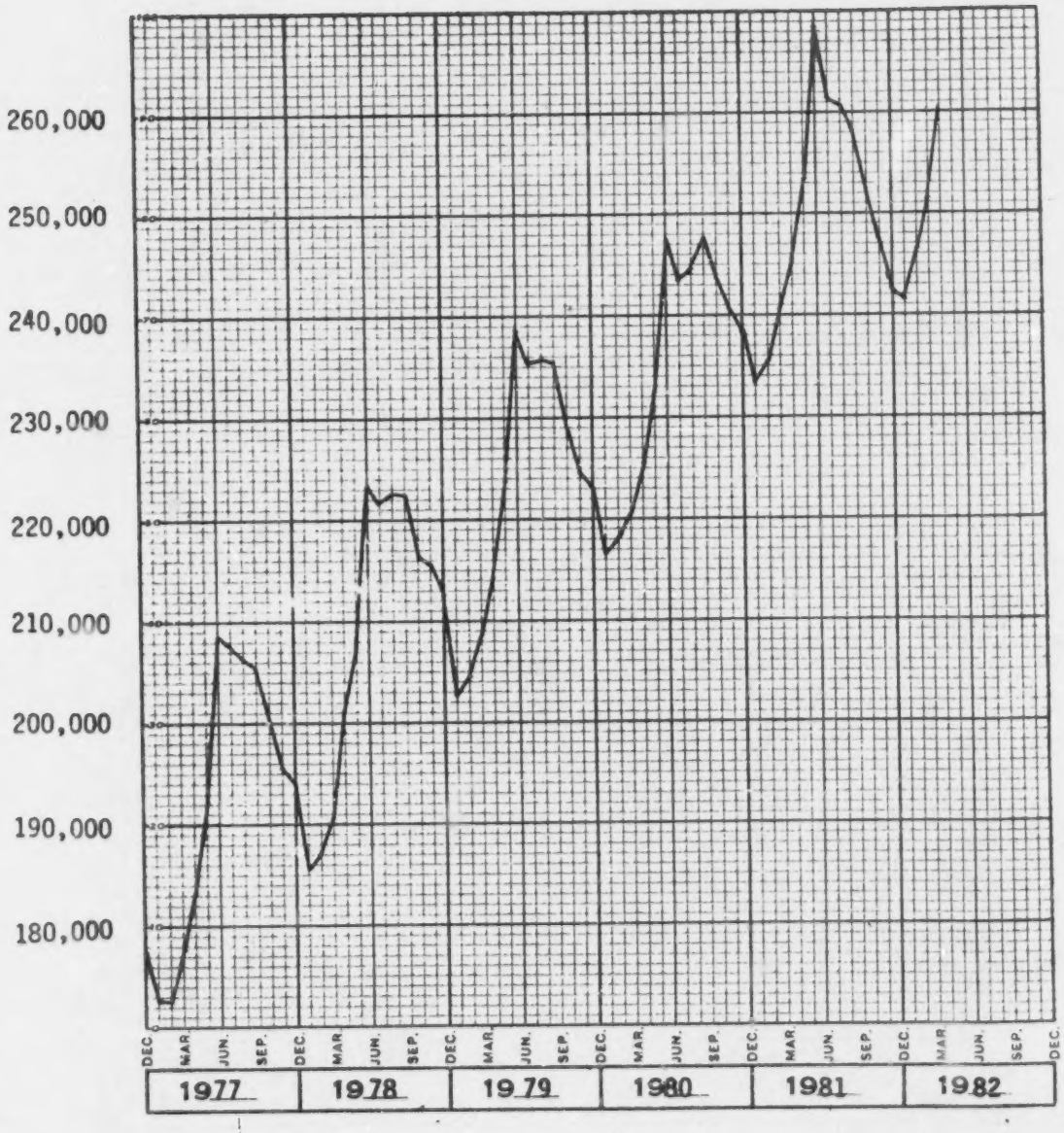
Total Unadjusted Unemployment Rates
U.S.A. and Wyoming
1977 to 1982



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

GRAPH 2

Wyoming Labor Force
1977 - 1982



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights which represent their total importance in the spending of all wage earners. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. urban average.

For the past three years, the rate of inflation as measured by the CPI has been in the double digit range. Signs that this trend is breaking appear in the lower rates posted so far this year, including the first decline in seventeen years posted in March 1982.

Of the major categories, the highest December 1980 to December 1981 changes (as opposed to average annual changes) occurred in Medical Care, in Transportation and in Housing. Information on the major CPI categories and major Producer Price Index (PPI) categories may be found in the Appendix.

Table 8 presents the all Urban Consumer Price Index by month from January 1967 through April 1982 along with annual average percentage increases. Graph 3 shows the CPI data plotted out for December 1975 to April 1982. The recent slowdown in the rate of the CPI's growth is visible as the line in Graph 3 has begun to taper off from its rapid rise of the last few years.

The information shown in Table 9 is as close to a Wyoming CPI as is available. Prepared by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, the figures shown are based upon the statewide comparative cost of living index which they publish. According to this data, the statewide average (SWA) annual inflation rate from First Quarter 1981 to First Quarter 1982 was approximately 6.8 percent. This would be slightly lower than the national rate during the same period.

The actual comparative cost of living index for April 1982 may be found in the Appendix. This table compares the cost of living in one community of each county with the cost of living in Cheyenne during the time period of the survey.

TRENDS IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Information contained in this section is based primarily upon information found in Tables 10 and 11 and on Graph 4. All comparisons mentioned or used from Table 10 are of Fourth Quarter data. Information from Table 11 is annual average data which excludes self-employeds, domestic employers, some governmental workers, agriculture workers and miscellaneous others. In the Fiscal Year 1982 Wyoming Annual Planning Report, Graph 4 was based upon data from the Fourth Quarter 1980, comparable data was not available for use in preparation of this report. Third Quarter data was substituted as it was felt that the industry percentages adequately represented trends within the industrial sectors. The industry percentages found on Graph 4 are shown to provide a gauge of the relative importance of each specific industry to the statewide total. The actual data used to calculate the percentages for Graph 4 is shown on Appendix Graph 16, where the large increases in the number of employees are readily apparent.

TABLE 8

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN

ALL ITEMS 1967=100

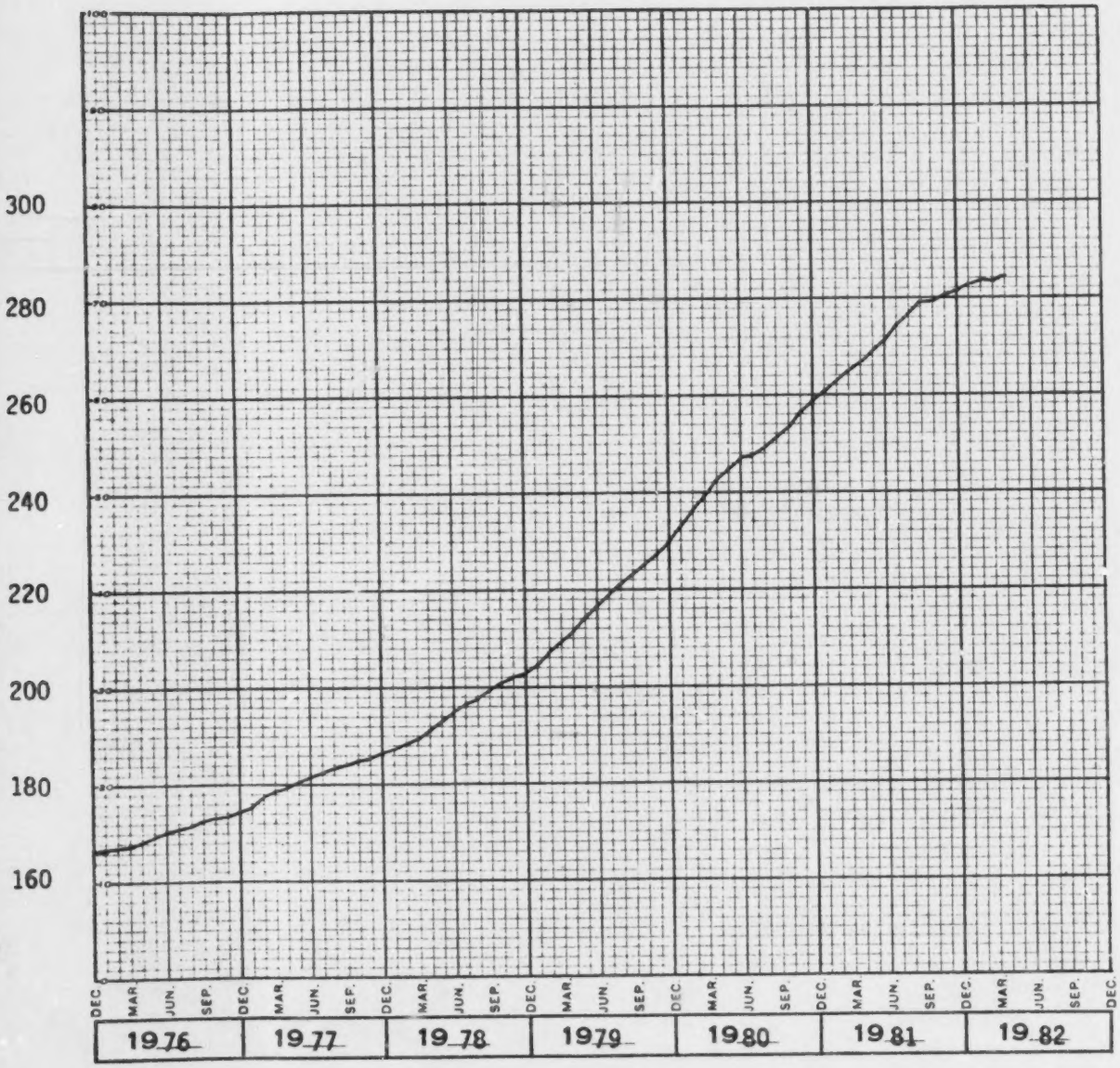
* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
*	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9		
**	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3		
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3										
*	8.4	7.7	6.8	6.6										
**	0.4	0.3	- 0.1	0.4										

GRAPH 3

U.S. Consumer Price Index
All Urban, All Items, 1967=100
1976 - 1982



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

TABLE 9

Annual Inflation Rates by Region and by Category
(1st Qtr 1981 - 1st Qtr 1982)

Region	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
SWA	6.77	4.36	9.37	5.94	2.24	9.76	6.95
Southeast	4.80	3.75	5.19	7.50	1.55	9.14	7.04
Southwest	5.90	5.19	5.24	13.14	3.08	10.04	8.94
Central	8.60	3.62	14.55	1.04	2.72	8.44	6.77
Northeast	6.67	5.51	9.56	4.03	1.12	11.18	5.48
Northwest	9.20	4.08	14.47	6.57	3.54	9.50	7.28
Lakewood	8.73	2.25	14.10	10.44	1.83	9.80	8.24

Annual Inflation Rates by Region and by Category
Weighted by Population
(1st Qtr 1981 - 1st Qtr 1982)

Region	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
SWA	7.40	5.16	10.77	4.81	2.01	9.24	7.10
Southeast	5.57	4.65	7.14	7.80	1.31	7.05	6.13
Southwest	6.59	5.37	7.37	11.38	2.30	9.03	9.17
Central	8.85	6.06	13.89	-0.80	2.88	10.34	7.40
Northeast	8.94	6.25	14.77	0.87	0.97	12.17	5.84
Northwest	8.78	4.17	12.94	11.41	3.22	8.60	7.84

Source: Research & Statistics Division, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, May, 1982

According to U.S. Department of Agriculture figures, the average size of farms in Wyoming are approximately 8.8 times larger than the U.S. average size. As the two principal farm commodities, cattle and sheep, are not crops which require rich soil, it becomes apparent that much of the state's 35 million acres of farmland are actually for grazing purposes. The semi-arid nature of the state makes this use more practical than the growing of crops and explains why the average farm size is so large. (Selected year comparisons of Wyoming agriculture information may be found in the Appendix.)

In the areas where irrigation is possible, a wide range of crops may be grown. The two principal crops grown in the state are sugar beets and wheat, but a number of other crops are also grown.

According to the Third Quarter data found on Graph 4, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries industrial group has maintained a level of about one percent of the state's total covered employment over the past decade. While maintaining this level, the growth in personal income from Agriculture as shown on Table 10 has been fairly credible as it rose by 13.7 percent from Fourth Quarter 1980 to Fourth Quarter 1981 and by over 50 percent from Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981.

While some have questioned the future of Agriculture in Wyoming's future development, the ability of the industry to hold its small corner of total employment and to show large gains in its total personal income, should insure it a place in the Wyoming industrial picture.

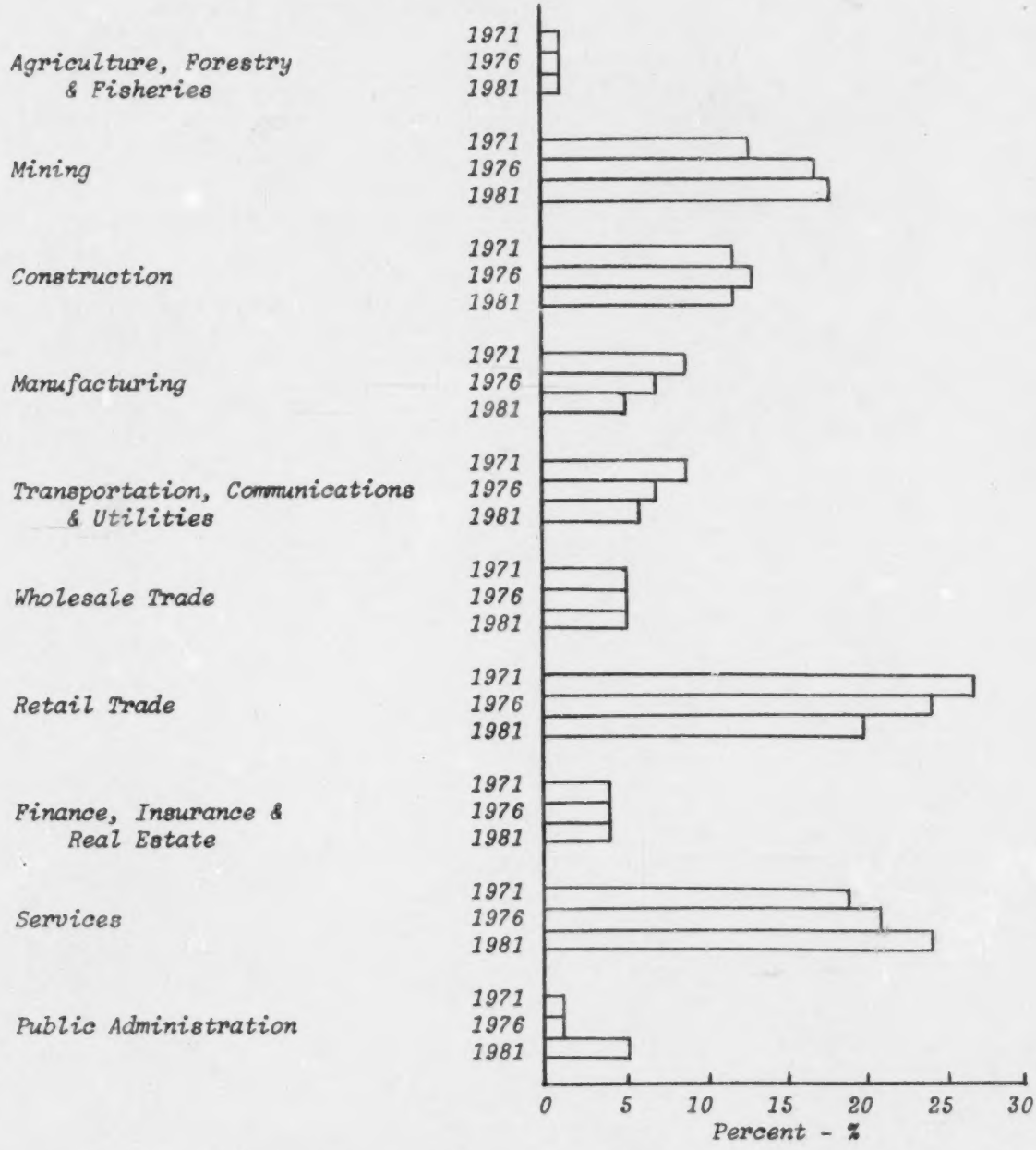
As evidenced by the state assessed valuation of property shown on Illustration 1, the minerals industry contributes the largest share to the state's value. Because of this, the mining industry remains the mainstay of Wyoming's economy. The mineral valuation which was 56 percent of the total 1980 valuation rose to 65 percent of 1981's total. Over the last decade, the total assessed dollar valuation has risen an astounding 346 percent from nearly 1.4 billion dollars in 1971 to 6.2 billion dollars in 1981.

As shown in Graph 4, the Mining industry has increased its share of total covered employment from 13.0 percent in 1971 to 18.0 percent in 1981. This increase is supported by data on Table 11 which shows the Mining industry employment to have grown by 84.5 percent since 1976, compared to a total non-agricultural employment gain of 40.3 percent.

Personal income as reflected in the quarterly data on Table 10 increased 74.1 percent from Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981. During the Fourth Quarter 1981, personal income in the Mining industry was the major source of income, representing 27.4 percent of the state's total personal income.

GRAPH 4

WYOMING COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1/
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP 2/
THIRD QUARTER, SELECTED YEARS



Source: Wyoming ES-202 Quarterly Area Breakdown
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

1/ Employees covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Law.
2/ Industrial groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Revised in 1972, some effect may have occurred on the shown percentages.

(Recommend review of Appendix Graph 16 to see the actual growth in the number of employees, as opposed to the percentage distributions shown on this graph.)

TABLE 10

MAJOR SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME IN WYOMING
SUMMARY LEVEL (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) SEASONALLY ADJ. AT ANNUAL RATES 1/

TITLE	1978 1ST QTR.	1978 2ND QTR.	1978 3RD QTR.	1978 4TH QTR.	1979 1ST QTR.	1979 2ND QTR.	1979 3RD QTR.	1979 4TH QTR.
INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK								
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	2,265	2,426	2,508	2,633	2,744	2,884	2,991	3,131
FARM	50	52	52	55	60	63	67	70
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9
MINING	491	577	612	637	653	698	749	766
CONSTRUCTION	259	279	283	294	339	367	366	367
MANUFACTURING	127	130	135	139	139	146	152	156
NON-DURABLE GOODS	74	74	79	80	80	83	85	88
DURABLE GOODS	53	56	56	59	58	63	67	68
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	230	244	246	269	292	292	303	318
WHOLESALE TRADE	99	108	112	116	123	129	139	149
RETAIL TRADE	232	242	249	260	272	278	286	301
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	68	73	76	78	82	86	92	94
SERVICES	207	218	226	244	251	265	268	303
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	494	498	511	533	527	552	561	598
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	110	113	116	119	118	121	122	126
FEDERAL, MILITARY	45	45	47	50	49	47	48	51
STATE AND LOCAL	339	340	348	364	360	384	390	421

	1980 1ST QTR.	1980 2ND QTR.	1980 3RD QTR.	1980 4TH QTR.	1981 1ST QTR.	1981 2ND QTR.	1981 3RD QTR.	1981 4TH QTR.
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	3,269	3,388	3,494	3,709	3,816	3,823	3,915	4,048
FARM	73	73	73	73	75	78	80	83
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
MINING	803	870	908	971	942	977	1,057	1,109
CONSTRUCTION	380	393	393	428	443	420	408	418
MANUFACTURING	149	155	163	166	182	187	203	204
NON-DURABLE GOODS	83	93	98	97	107	106	114	117
DURABLE GOODS	66	63	66	69	75	81	89	87
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	333	336	346	370	393	395	390	393
WHOLESALE TRADE	157	168	175	186	222	216	214	216
RETAIL TRADE	311	317	334	340	350	334	350	370
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100	102	105	105	113	112	113	118
SERVICES	313	320	321	356	357	357	346	377
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	642	644	666	705	728	736	743	751
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	130	130	135	146	153	145	148	153
FEDERAL, MILITARY	55	54	55	60	59	59	61	69
STATE AND LOCAL	457	460	477	499	517	532	534	528

1/ 1958-74 BASED ON 1967 SIC, 1975-81 BASED ON 1972 SIC.

APRIL 1982

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

TABLE 11

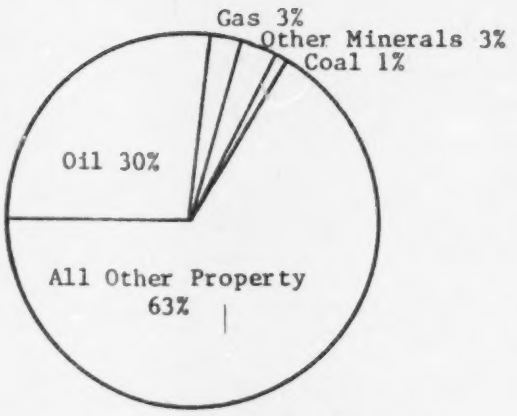
WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Non-Agricultural	156.5	170.8	187.4	200.7	205.6	216.6
Manufacturing	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.1
Durable Goods	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
Lumber & Wood	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other Durable Goods	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.5
Food & Kindred	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Petro & Coal Prods.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.8
Other Nondurable	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Mining	20.7	25.3	29.2	32.6	35.1	38.2
Metal Mining	3.7	4.9	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.0
Bit Coal & Quarrying	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.4	11.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.2	12.3	14.0	15.7	16.7	21.6
Crude Oil-Nat Gas	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.3
Oil Field Service	7.4	9.3	10.9	12.5	13.1	17.3
Contract Construction	14.9	17.0	19.3	20.8	20.1	19.2
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	12.8	13.3	14.8	16.4	17.4	17.9
Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3
Trans. exc Railroads	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.6
Utilities	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.5	7.0
Wholesale & Retail	35.1	38.1	41.7	44.3	43.9	48.7
Wholesale Trade	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.9	10.7
Retail Trade	29.2	31.4	34.0	35.8	35.0	38.0
Gen. Merchandise	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.2
Food Stores	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0
Auto Dlrs-Stations	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3
Eat-Drinking Places	9.7	10.9	12.0	12.6	11.8	14.3
Other Retail	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.2
Finance, Ins & Real Est.	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.5
Services	23.4	24.1	27.3	28.6	29.2	32.1
Hotel-Lodging Places	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.2	7.4
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Medical-Health Services	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6
Other Services	10.9	12.1	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.5
Government	36.1	38.3	39.1	40.8	42.3	42.9
Federal Government	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4
State & Local	29.2	31.4	31.8	33.4	34.7	35.5
State Government	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.1
Local Government	19.0	20.9	21.0	22.3	22.9	23.4

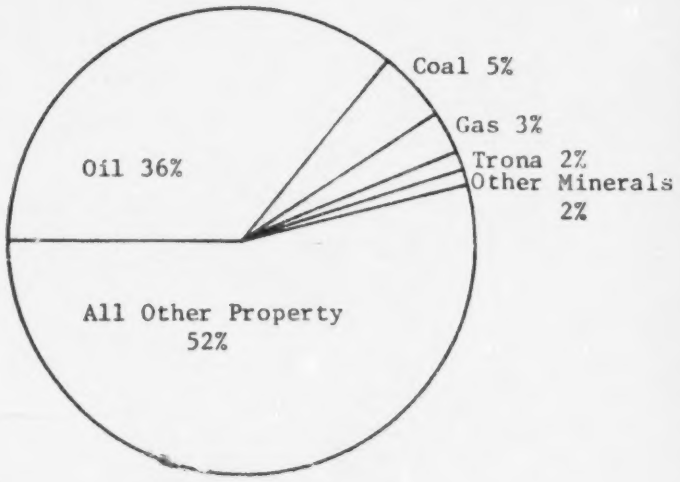
Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

ILLUSTRATION 1

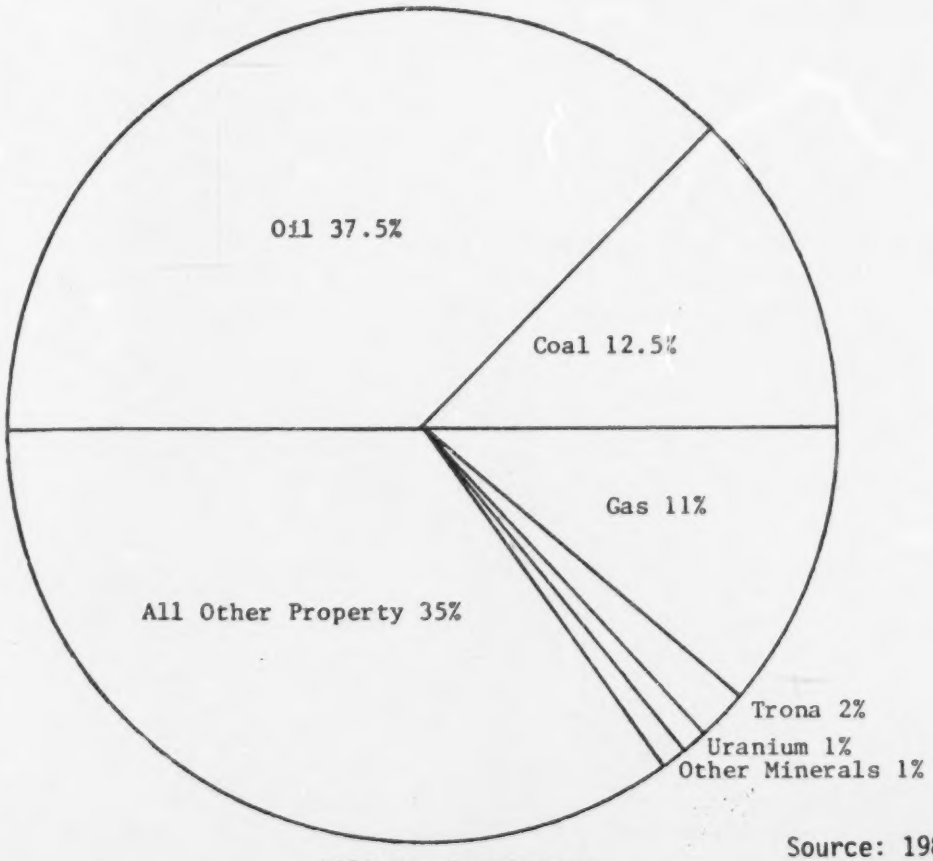
TOTAL STATE ASSESSED VALUATION 1971, 1976 & 1981



1971 Total Valuation
$1,384,453,940



1976 Total Valuation
$2,489,382,482

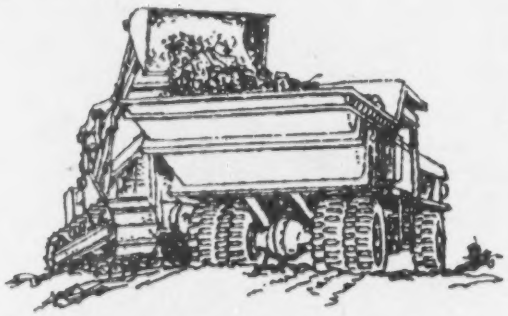


1981 Total Valuation
$6,174,963,211

Source: 1981 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, Wyoming Department of Economic Planning & Development

Wyoming's 1981 coal production rose by 8.1 percent over 1980 production levels. While this increase hardly compares with the 1980 increase of 31.6 percent and the 1979 increase of 22.8 percent, the new production total surpassed the 100 million ton level for the first time. This new level was achieved with only a 1.8 percent increase in coal mining employment. (Detailed coal production figures for Wyoming from 1912 to 1981 may be found in the Appendix.)

According to the latest annual report of the State Inspector of Mines, there are currently 24 open pit coal mines and 2 underground mines in operation in the state. Recent production slowdowns and employee layoffs may have affected these figures, however construction of several new mines and proposals for others should insure the stability of the coal mining industry.



Once again the AMAX Coal Company's Belle Ayr Mine near Gillette was the state's largest producer with a 1981 production of 15,256,750 tons, down slightly the its 1980 production level. The Thunder Basin Coal Company's Black Thunder Mine, also near Gillette was second with a 1981 production of 14,694,507 tons.

As was anticipated, the decrease in price for uranium ore substantially reduced the production of uranium ore tonnage in 1981 by minus 37.2 percent from 1980 levels. The actual 1981 production totalled 4,727,938 tons.

The effect upon employment is apparent in Table 11, where employment in Metal Mining decreased from approximately 7,000 in 1980 to about 5,000 in 1981. The monthly data shown on Appendix Graph 2 further backs this up, showing a decrease of almost 2,500 employees from March 1980 to September 1981 in the uranium mining industry.

It had been hoped that the Republican administration in Washington, D.C. would ease regulations on the nuclear industry to turn things around. However, according to uranium industry spokesmen, it now appears that it will take five to seven years for the industry to recover.

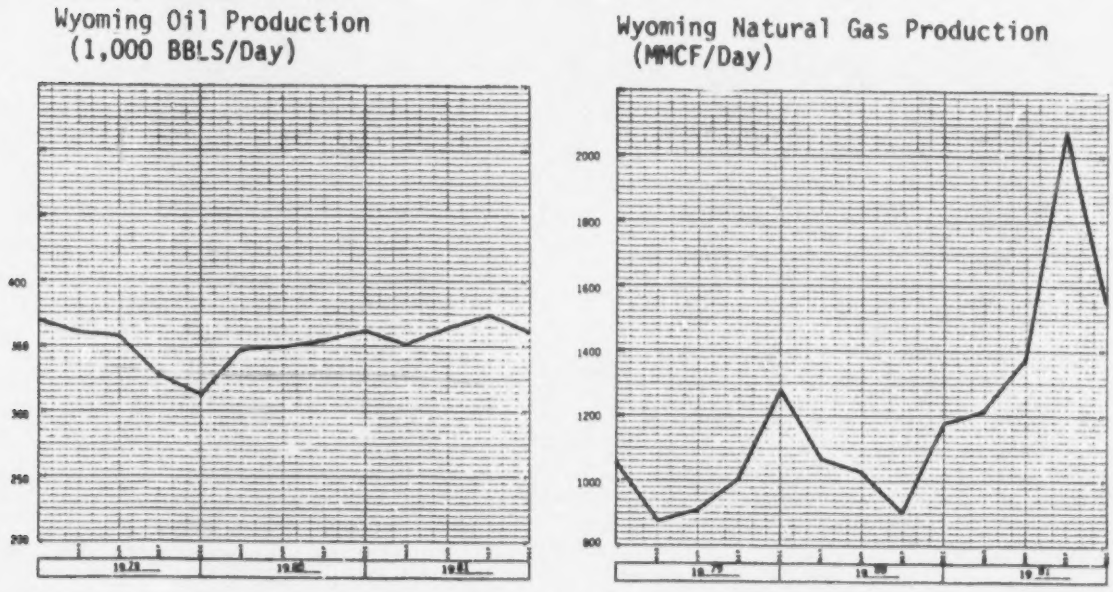
Wyoming, which has the only known commercial deposits of trona in the world, produced 11,174,169 tons of trona ore in 1981. Down 13.4 percent or 1,736,283 tons from 1980 production, a corresponding small decrease occurred in the number of employees.

With the completion of the Tenneco Minerals underground mine, the total number of trona mines in the state is now five. All located in Sweetwater County, continued expansion and testing of new processes should insure the life of trona mining in the area. The largest producer during 1981 in the state was the F.M.C. Trona Mine, followed by the Stauffer Chemical Company Big Island Mine.

Oil and natural gas activities continue to grow. In spite of recent slowdowns due to a worldwide oil glut, Table 11 shows a 29.3 percent increase in oil and gas extraction employment from 1980 to 1981. While the number of inactive rigs has increased slightly during the past few months, the depletion of the excess stored product and the desire to locate additional untapped reserves should serve to keep oil and natural gas activities at a high level.

The two graphs presented in Graph 5 show the oil production and natural gas production in Wyoming by quarter from Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981.

GRAPH 5



Data Source: Wyoming Quarterly Update, Spring, 1982

As of 1980, there were two iron ore mines in the state. The older of the two mines, the C.F. & I. Steel Company Sunrise Mine & Chicago Pit, stopped production in 1980. The other, the U.S. Steel Corporation Atlantic City Ore Operation, continues its production and even showed a small increase in its production level in 1981. The current slump in the construction and automobile industries may further reduce the demand for steel products and the future of iron ore mining appears to rest on the ability of the nation to pull out of the current recession.

The great demand for the wide variety of minerals mined within the state should insure its importance in the economic picture of the state and its pattern of growth incurred during the past decade.

The effects of recession and high interest rates usually show up best in the construction industry. From data on Table 11, it may be seen that employment in the construction industry has fallen for two consecutive years. The decrease between 1979 and 1980 of minus 3.4 percent was surpassed by a greater decrease of minus 4.5 percent between 1980 and 1981. This information is supported by the data on Graph 4 which shows that the construction industry's proportion of statewide employment dropped from 13.0 percent in 1976 to 12.0 percent in 1980.

A look at the personal income data on Table 10 shows a gain of 42.2 from Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981 percent in construction as the major source. However the change from Fourth Quarter 1980 to Fourth Quarter 1981 was a decrease of some 10 million dollars or minus 2.3 percent.

Information found on Appendix Graph 3 shows the seasonal nature of the construction industry in the state. With the exception of the Heavy Construction, Except Highway & Street Construction, all of the categories shown have decreased from peak points reached in earlier years.

With the near completion of several natural gas sweetening plants and the planned expansion of or building of other large industrial endeavors on hold, the construction industry may face a couple of hard years. Interest rate projections show only minor decreases with fluctuations for the next couple of years at which time it is hoped they will be able to come down substantially. Unless efforts are made to bring down interest rates to make the cost of money more attractive to residential and commercial borrowers, no increase in construction activities is anticipated.

Manufacturing employment in the state has always represented a small but constant portion of the state's total employment. As shown on Table 11, the 1981 employment dropped slightly from 1980 levels. However, while this was occurring, Table 10 shows an over the year 22.9 percent increase in personal income from manufacturing as a major source.

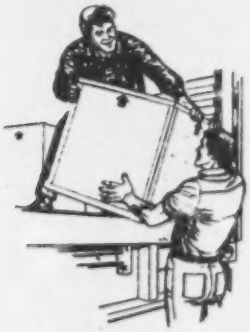
Graph 4 shows that the relative importance of manufacturing covered employment to the state's total covered employment has been decreasing over the past decade. Its 9.0 percent portion in 1971 had dropped to 5.0 percent by 1981.

While a number of small manufacturing concerns are making their appearance in Wyoming, the announced shutdown of several of the state's oil refineries could result in a net loss of manufacturing worker positions. While tentative plans for several endeavors exist, high interest rates could stifle their development and ability to help better the manufacturing employment outlook. (Additional manufacturing employment data may be found on Appendix Graph 4.)

Employment within the Transportation, Utilities and Communications industries has generally followed the same pattern that the manufacturing industry has. While 1981 employment was up slightly from 1980 levels shown on Table 11, its importance as a percentage of the state's total covered employment has decreased over the past decade. The decrease from 9.0 percent in 1971 to 6.0 percent in 1981 may be seen on Graph 4.

A slowdown in the growth of transportation, communication and utilities as a major source of personal income in the state is apparent from review of data in Table 10. Between Fourth Quarter 1978 and Fourth Quarter 1981, the three year gain was 46.1 percent, averaging over 15.3 percent per year. The one year gain from Fourth Quarter 1980 to Fourth Quarter 1981 was actually 6.2 percent indicating that most of the three year gain occurred in the earlier two years.

From Table 11, it may be seen that employment in the Utilities and Communications area dropped from 1980 to 1981 while the transportation areas saw an increase. The need to provide improved transportation sources for shipment of materials and for movement of people throughout the state should continue to provide the needed momentum for growth in this industry. (Additional employment information on this sector may be found on Appendix Graph 5.)



The 20.2 percent increase from 1980 to 1981 shown on Table 11 for employment within the Wholesale Trade industry once again has only served to help the industry maintain its level of five percent of the state's covered employment as is shown on Graph 4. (Additional employment information on this sector may be found on Appendix Graph 6.)

As stated in last year's Annual Planning Report, the three year rise in personal income from 1977 to 1980 in wholesale trade was about 77 percent. Indicating the apparent growing importance of wholesale trade in the state is a three year gain from Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981 of 86.2 percent. The over the year increase from Fourth Quarter 1980 to Fourth Quarter 1981 was 16.1 percent, compared to a statewide gain of 9.1 percent.

Continued expansion of the state's population and labor force should increase the demand for industrial and residential commodities. This demand should insure a relatively constant rate of growth for the wholesale trade industry in the state as new wholesale outlets locate their facilities in the area.

While the Retail Trade industry showed a small decline in employment from 1979 to 1980, Table 11 shows it experienced a strong rebound from 1980 to 1981. By far the strongest increase occurred in the Eating & Drinking Places category, due to increased catering to tourists during the summer months.

In spite of the employment increases in this industry over the past few years, its importance as a percentage of statewide covered employment has dropped substantially since 1971. As may be seen on Graph 4, retail trade's share of total covered employment dropped from 27.0 percent in 1971 to 20.0 percent in 1981.

The increase in personal income from the retail trade industry found on Table 10 is not quite equal to the statewide gain, but its 8.8 percent increase allowed it to remain as the fifth major source of personal income in the state.

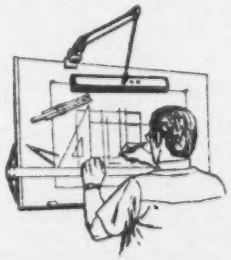
Because of the increased supply of gasoline and lower prices thereof, many analysts believe that 1982 will be a bumper year for increased tourist travel. Although the retail sale of motor vehicles and of major appliances have dropped due to the recession, the increased flux of tourists into the state should prove of great benefit to the state's retail trade industry. (Additional employment information for this industrial sector may be found on Appendix Graph 7.)

The four percent share of statewide covered employment which the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries continues to hold, as indicated on Graph 4, would make it appear that the industry has found a somewhat stable level of employment in comparison to other industries.

The employment gain of the past couple years shown in Table 11 would be of a smaller percentage than that of the statewide gain. A number of above average increases in earlier years helps to offset this slowdown as employment in this industrial sector levels off. (Additional employment information on this sector may be found on Appendix Graph 8.)

The personal income gain in this industry for both the Fourth Quarter 1978 to Fourth Quarter 1981 and Fourth Quarter 1980 to Fourth Quarter 1981 surpassed the statewide gains during these periods.

The seemingly steady growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry would reflect its stability in the state. While new expansion of this industry is strongly linked to growth in other areas, unless some unforeseen drastic change occurs, it should be able to maintain its level of importance and employment.



The Services industry has consistently shown a strong growth pattern in the state. From data on Graph 4, it may be seen that this industry has increased its share of statewide employment from 19.0 percent in 1971 to 24.0 percent in 1981. Part of the increase was due to a revision of the Standard Industrial Classification codes in 1972 which moved several industrial categories from retail trade to services. A change in the Wyoming Employment Security Law in 1978 also brought more employees into the covered services employment sector, including hospital and educational employees.

The information on Table 11 shows the yearly gains made within the service industries. The notable decline which occurred from 1979 to 1980 in the Hotels & Lodging Places category was strongly reversed in 1981 as employment rose over 19.0 percent in this category. (Appendix Graph 9 shows these changes quite visibly.)

Personal income in services as appears in Table 10 rose at a slower rate than the statewide total gain did, but it remained the fifth largest major source of personal income in the state.

The continued growth of employment in other industries and of the state's population have increased the need for medical, personal and other services. This means that as the state continues to grow the service industry is virtually guaranteed of its own continued growth.

The data on Graph 4 is somewhat misleading in regards to the growth of the Public Administration or Government industrial sector. The reason for the large jump between 1976 and 1981 was a change in the Wyoming Employment Security Law in 1978 which brought a number of previously excluded government employees under the jurisdiction of the law.

The importance of the government sector is very apparent in Table 10. During the Fourth Quarter 1981, government was the second largest source of personal income in the state, representing over 18.5 percent of the state's total personal income.

The actual growth occurring in this sector is best viewed in Table 11. The small decrease in federal employment from 1980 to 1981 has slowed the overall rate of growth, but the demand for state and local government services should provide the prerequisite for continued government growth.

A number of Appendix Tables and Graphs provide the user with additional information on the industrial sectors discussed in this section of the report. On Appendix Tables 18 and 19, the size of firm by number of employees by industry and percentages thereof may be found. Interesting to note is the fact that the bottom 52.0 percent of the firms which employ 0 to 3 employees account for only 5.5 percent of the state's total covered employment, while conversely, the top 4.2 percent of the firms employing over 50 employees account for 51.0 percent of the state's total covered employment.

Appendix Table 20 shows the 1980 wage and salary employment for Wyoming and its 23 counties by industrial classification. This table provides fairly good insight into the relative importance of each industry in the individual counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The estimates of hours and earnings shown in Table 12 are based on a sampling of establishments who voluntarily report employment, earnings and hours each month. This sample is a part of the Current Employment Statistics program undertaken in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Due to a low survey size in Wyoming, only the Mining industry information is currently published. A comparison of data for the United States and Wyoming for December 1981 and March 1982 shows that hourly earnings for Wyoming workers is higher than for workers nationwide.

TABLE 12
MINING INDUSTRY HOURS AND EARNINGS
UNITED STATES AND WYOMING

UNITED STATES	DECEMBER 1981	MARCH 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$466.82	$465.78
Average Weekly Hours	44.8	43.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.42	$ 10.61
WYOMING		
Average Weekly Earnings	$450.14	$474.18
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	42.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.06	$ 11.29

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

Table 13 shows the 1981 per capita personal income for the fifty states and Washington D.C. In spite of a percentage increase less than that of the nationwide average, Wyoming retained its rank of fifth highest per capita income with an annual per capita income of $11,780. Additional per capita income data may be found in the Appendix.

The average weekly wage in covered employment by industries for the 23 Wyoming counties is shown on Table 14. For the all industries average, the highest average weekly wages are once again being paid in Campbell, Sweetwater and Natrona counties. The lowest wages are being paid in the counties where energy related development is the lowest.

On an industry basis, the highest weekly wage for any county is $649.29 in Teton County for mining. This is followed by mining in Campbell and Sweetwater counties, which would partially explain the ranking of two of these counties as having the highest all industries averages.

Per capita income on a county basis for the years 1975 to 1980 is shown on Table 15. Substantial increases have occurred in many of the counties, with the majority occurring in energy rich areas. Natrona County had the largest per capita income in 1980 at $14,072 per person, followed by Teton, Campbell and Carbon counties.

TABLE 13

1981 PER CAPITA INCOME

RANK	AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME	% CHANGE FROM 1980	1980 RANK
1	Alaska	$14,190	11.2%	1
---	District of Columbia	13,487	11.9	---
2	Connecticut	12,995	11.1	2
3	New Jersey	12,115	10.8	4
4	California	12,057	10.3	3
5	WYOMING	11,780	8.3	5
6	Nevada	11,633	8.5	7
7	Maryland	11,534	10.1	9
8	Illinois	11,479	9.5	6
9	New York	11,440	11.6	11
10	Delaware	11,279	9.6	10
11	Washington	11,266	8.8	8
12	Massachusetts	11,158	10.3	12
13	Colorado	11,142	11.1	13
14	Hawaii	11,096	10.0	16
15	Michigan	11,009	10.5	15
16	Kansas	10,870	10.2	14
17	Minnesota	10,747	10.1	17
18	Texas	10,743	12.8	18
19	North Dakota	10,525	22.0	33
	U.S.A. AVERAGE	$10,517	10.6%	
20	Rhode Island	10,466	11.0	24
21	Virginia	10,445	11.0	19
22	Pennsylvania	10,373	10.0	22
23	Ohio	10,371	9.6	21
24	Nebraska	10,296	13.3	30
25	Oklahoma	10,210	12.6	26
26	Iowa	10,149	9.0	25
27	New Hampshire	10,073	10.5	28
28	Wisconsin	10,056	6.8	23
29	Florida	10,050	11.8	27
30	Oregon	9,991	7.5	20
31	Missouri	9,876	11.4	31
32	Arizona	9,693	10.0	32
33	Montana	9,676	11.8	34
34	Indiana	9,656	8.2	29
35	Louisiana	9,486	12.2	35
36	Georgia	8,960	11.4	37
37	Idaho	8,906	8.9	36
38	South Dakota	8,793	12.5	48
39	North Carolina	8,679	10.8	39
40	Maine	8,655	10.0	43
41	Vermont	8,654	10.8	40
42	New Mexico	8,654	9.9	38
43	Tennessee	8,604	11.7	42
44	Kentucky	8,455	10.3	44
45	West Virginia	8,334	6.7	41
46	Utah	8,307	8.1	46
47	Alabama	8,200	10.3	47
48	South Carolina	8,050	10.8	45
49	Arkansas	8,042	11.9	49
50	Mississippi	$7,256	10.7%	50

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

TABLE 14

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES - THIRD QUARTER 1981

	AGR.,FOR., & FISHERY	MINING	CONSTR.	MFG.	TRANS. & UTILITIES	WHLSLE.	RETAIL	F.I.R.E.	SRVCS.	GOVT.	ALL INDUSTS.
Statewide	$189.68	$515.63	$429.15	$352.03	$410.50	$394.58	$170.59	$276.68	$244.88	$297.37	$328.85
Albany	133.25	339.10	323.81	311.67	336.13	258.71	138.15	237.38	299.44	297.38	257.35
Big Horn	394.86	409.69	336.87	265.33	347.91	395.53	126.72	281.66	222.08	224.39	293.49
Campbell	163.22	563.30	549.36	366.72	440.01	435.30	186.04	330.79	265.05	365.78	438.51
Carbon	168.70	545.99	409.49	392.98	396.00	355.69	172.34	262.89	219.77	270.36	346.37
Converse	167.60	535.35	393.02	334.45	518.48	233.31	149.38	253.70	249.73	282.11	366.38
Crook	183.75	403.42	386.91	224.81	379.77	240.05	127.61	233.71	190.73	210.21	270.17
Fremont	129.75	522.86	375.37	300.78	335.72	297.43	174.60	245.11	245.43	278.21	312.95
Goshen	129.15	444.86	306.72	283.15	321.46	204.57	152.19	235.25	163.93	253.49	204.43
Hot Springs	156.72	436.10	285.61	216.11	393.69	429.92	171.78	220.91	209.91	260.82	263.36
Johnson	197.42	354.56	329.62	315.21	357.35	277.36	148.72	246.06	180.25	210.56	241.68
Laramie	182.80	404.46	375.14	321.63	440.90	372.31	165.50	279.69	262.02	345.67	288.61
Lincoln	164.78	510.66	356.69	256.51	455.00	290.27	139.48	228.42	210.51	248.05	342.02
Natrona	212.51	480.04	422.02	452.64	398.91	442.51	216.48	305.71	282.52	348.36	368.35
Niobrara	103.98	385.79	250.35	188.81	401.60	166.33	144.72	211.63	168.89	205.88	208.67
Park	171.49	467.27	299.07	382.80	382.50	318.61	164.09	254.75	185.34	257.41	276.02
Platte	182.63	483.41	470.69	224.14	345.52	244.85	135.97	233.57	246.46	219.62	277.92
Sheridan	181.62	502.35	327.79	319.27	333.67	356.36	171.49	279.93	217.55	287.56	258.41
Sublette	144.65	421.86	355.37	220.41	423.17	470.17	124.45	272.05	242.86	286.19	302.66
Sweetwater	151.30	571.13	518.21	404.85	449.13	434.68	181.57	265.71	241.84	240.21	413.05
Teton	143.93	649.29	300.38	214.85	351.37	279.15	153.63	312.15	176.46	265.67	198.87
Uinta	250.11	474.86	417.08	376.84	394.32	436.55	170.83	278.90	281.61	275.55	337.49
Washakie	225.88	462.19	349.06	347.53	360.18	285.66	172.64	248.13	216.58	247.69	285.73
Weston	148.90	484.33	253.34	343.35	399.13	365.91	186.21	232.48	185.47	252.48	331.43

Source: Third Quarter 1981, ES-202 Area Breakdown,
Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section
May 1982

TABLE 15

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES IN SELECTED YEARS

AREA	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
WYOMING	$ 6,119	$ 6,791	$ 7,558	$ 8,572	$ 9,798	$10,875
Albany	4,527	5,000	5,776	6,720	7,485	8,592
Big Horn	5,046	5,035	5,496	6,293	7,202	8,105
Campbell	6,993	7,887	9,038	9,535	10,639	11,720
Carbon	6,127	7,014	7,903	8,977	10,645	11,540
Converse	6,381	7,002	7,537	8,722	10,242	11,014
Crook	5,345	6,035	6,797	8,116	9,537	10,398
Fremont	4,662	5,395	6,126	7,238	8,336	9,038
Goshen	5,134	5,422	6,394	6,687	8,211	8,664
Hot Springs	5,481	6,121	6,618	7,847	8,555	9,447
Johnson	5,609	5,836	6,600	7,839	8,487	9,225
Laramie	6,314	6,938	7,397	8,533	9,566	10,916
Lincoln	5,514	6,101	6,615	7,340	8,517	9,414
Natrona	7,671	8,756	9,926	11,191	12,758	14,072
Niobrara	5,616	6,754	7,161	8,763	8,833	9,691
Park	6,453	6,800	7,913	8,533	9,600	10,385
Platte	4,734	5,274	6,103	6,760	7,664	7,735
Sheridan	6,020	6,667	7,418	8,696	9,868	10,610
Sublette	6,401	7,029	7,866	9,474	11,123	11,436
Sweetwater	7,107	7,827	8,187	8,990	10,320	12,016
Teton	7,251	7,999	8,716	9,659	10,739	12,315
Uinta	4,557	4,922	5,611	6,165	7,563	9,142
Washakie	5,441	5,811	6,254	7,319	8,810	9,289
Weston	6,429	7,006	7,856	8,261	9,955	11,193

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1982

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover is the movement of workers into (accessions) and out of (separations) jobs, and is measured as a rate per 100 workers on the payroll during a given period of time. Figures in the tables of this publication are estimates based on a sample of establishments in the state. These companies voluntarily turn in labor force turnover data each month.

Accessions are the additions of temporary or permanent workers to a payroll, whether they are new hires, rehires, transfers or returning from a leave of absence. Separations are terminations of workers by quits, layoffs or other separations such as discharge, disability, retirement, labor force withdrawals or entry into the armed forces.

Wyoming's monthly accession and separation rates for Mining and Manufacturing are shown on Tables 16 and 17, respectively. Both Mining and Manufacturing have high separation rates in August when students are returning to school and some industries slow down production during the winter. The accession rates are high for both industries in May and June when school lets out and students are looking for summer employment. Manufacturing has an additional high accession rate in October when the processing of sugar beets begins and its highest separation rate during January - February when the processing ends.

The high new hire and quit rates in both industries are indicative of the highly transient nature of Wyoming's labor force. As better paying positions become available, it is not uncommon for many workers to change jobs. While the recession has slowed down this movement somewhat, the trend for different areas to rapidly develop at different times contributes to the high turnover as workers move from job location to job location.

(Due to federal budget reductions, the funds for the compiling and computation of labor force turnover data were eliminated as of 12/31/81.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The information shown on Tables 18 and 19 and Appendix Table 21 are derived from claims for benefits under the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Program. The tables present the various characteristics of the insured unemployed claimants for a predetermined one week period during the approximate middle of each calendar quarter year.

The characteristics shown in the tables provide a breakdown of the insured unemployed by sex, age, industry, occupation and the duration of the insured's unemployment claim. The seasonal nature of overall employment in Wyoming is highly visible as the total number of insured

TABLE 16
WYOMING MINING LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES			SEPARATION RATES		
	TOTAL	NEW HIRES	RECALLS	TOTAL	QUITS	LAYOFFS
September 1980	8.3	7.8	0.2	8.8	6.5	1.1
October	6.8	6.3	0.3	7.0	5.3	0.8
November	7.7	6.4	0.5	6.1	5.0	0.3
December 1980	8.4	8.1	0.2	6.5	5.2	0.5
1980 Annual Average	8.6	7.1	0.4	7.7	5.8	0.5
January 1981	10.3	9.1	0.3	9.9	7.6	1.3
February	7.6	7.1	0.5	7.4	6.4	0.4
March	6.2	6.0	0.2	9.7	7.9	1.2
April	6.8	6.5	0.1	5.4	4.3	0.1
May	8.4	7.7	0.2	8.0	5.6	1.0
June	7.1	6.2	0.2	5.9	4.8	0.3
July	9.2	8.7	0.2	8.4	5.9	0.3
August	11.6	10.9	0.6	9.9	7.6	0.2
September	2.1	1.9	0.1	5.4	3.2	0.7
October	8.2	7.7	0.2	10.2	6.8	0.7
November	6.7	5.9	0.3	7.6	5.8	0.3
December 1981 1/	2.9	2.8	0.1	7.4	5.6	0.8

1/ Labor turnover survey discontinued as of 12/31/81.

Prepared by WESC Research and Analysis Section
March 1982

TABLE 17

WYOMING MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES			SEPARATION RATES		
	TOTAL	NEW HIRES	RECALLS	TOTAL	QUITS	LAYOFFS
September 1980	8.2	7.1	1.1	6.5	5.0	0.5
October	9.6	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.8	1.9
November	5.3	4.7	0.6	6.4	3.4	2.2
December 1980	3.9	3.1	0.8	5.0	2.7	1.6
1980 Annual Average	7.0	5.3	1.6	8.0	3.8	3.0
January 1981	6.1	5.6	0.5	6.6	2.7	3.1
February	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.7	3.2	9.2
March	4.6	3.7	0.9	4.4	2.5	0.8
April	5.4	4.7	0.7	4.4	3.3	0.3
May	5.6	4.5	0.9	4.3	2.0	1.8
June	7.9	7.2	0.7	6.2	3.0	2.1
July	5.9	4.6	1.3	5.0	3.0	1.0
August	6.3	5.5	0.7	8.8	4.0	3.2
September	8.5	6.5	1.9	6.4	3.8	0.9
October	9.4	7.0	2.4	7.9	5.1	1.7
November	2.2	2.0	0.2	14.6	1.7	12.3
December 1981 1/	1.2	0.8	0.3	4.9	1.9	2.8

1/ Labor turnover survey discontinued as of 12/31/81.

Prepared by WESC Research and Analysis Section
March 1982

TABLE 18

QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

	I 1981	II 1981	III 1981	IV 1981	I 1982
TOTAL	4,706	3,046	2,330	2,987	5,825
SEX					
Male	2,241	1,485	1,005	1,418	3,044
Female	807	617	642	777	951
I.N.A.	1,658	944	683	792	1,830
AGE					
Under 25	695	448	336	508	887
25 - 34	1,230	842	620	843	1,630
35 - 44	565	401	344	434	750
45 - 54	337	244	209	264	439
55 - 64	203	149	124	140	262
65 and over	19	15	15	8	26
I.N.A.	1,657	947	682	790	1,831
INDUSTRY					
Mining	190	101	70	105	267
Construction	217	118	75	140	237
Manufacturing	691	515	395	532	974
Public Utilities	189	148	88	155	270
Trade	562	348	252	300	631
F.I.R.E.	679	347	220	282	712
Service	785	521	421	405	821
Other	1,324	906	780	1,025	1,837
I.N.A.	69	42	29	43	76
OCCUPATION					
Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	211	170	220	267	286
Clerical & Sales	421	349	349	436	555
Services	248	186	152	189	288
Farm., Fish. & For.	50	36	7	25	58
Processing	26	14	18	16	32
Machine Trades	162	120	84	118	209
Bench Work	55	17	26	55	32
Structural Work	1,357	879	560	745	1,767
Miscellaneous	509	322	222	346	763
I.N.A.	1,667	953	692	790	1,835
DURATION (Weeks)					
1 - 2	4,042	2,637	429	2,410	5,081
3 - 4	74	51	56	78	97
5 - 14	257	151	322	181	278
15 and over	333	207	1,523	318	369

Due to change in presentation, this table is not comparable with those published in prior years.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

TABLE 19

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
(Percent Distribution)
First Quarter 1981 & First Quarter 1982

Industry	I 1981 Male	I 1981 Female	I 1982 Male	I 1982 Female
Mining	4%	3%	5%	4%
Construction	5	3	5	2
Manufacturing	13	20	16	18
Public Utilities	4	4	4	6
Trade	13	8	11	9
F.I.R.E.	16	9	14	6
Services	16	19	14	16
Other	27	32	30	38
I.N.A.	2	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age	I 1981 Male	I 1981 Female	I 1982 Male	I 1982 Female
Under 25	24%	20%	24%	18%
25 - 34	39	33	41	41
35 - 44	16	22	18	20
45 - 54	11	14	10	13
55 - 64	8	9	6	7
65 and over	2	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Occupation	I 1981	I 1982
Professional, Tech. & Mgr.	5%	5%
Clerical & Sales	9	9
Services	5	5
Farm., Fish. & Forestry	1	1
Processing	1	1
Machine Trades	3	4
Bench Work	1	1
Structural Work	29	30
Miscellaneous	11	13
I.N.A.	35	31
Total	100%	100%

Due to change in presentation, this table is not comparable with those published in prior years.

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

unemployed is highest in the First Quarter winter months and lowest in the Third Quarter summer months.

A comparison of First Quarter data for 1980, 1981 and 1982 shows an increase of 73.2 percent or 2,462 claimants for the sample week over the two year span and of 23.8 percent or 1,119 claimants over the last year.

During the First Quarter of 1982, an estimated 76.2 percent of the insured unemployed were male. This is up from the 64.6 percent share of the total for males one quarter earlier. From the age distribution shown in Table 19, it can be seen that males in the 25 to 34 year old bracket represent the greatest number of the male unemployed with 41 percent. The industry (that was specified by the claimant) from which the greatest number of male unemployed came from was manufacturing.

The distribution for the insured female unemployed is basically the same. The 25 to 34 year old age bracket contains the greatest number of the female unemployed with 41 percent. Manufacturing was also the industry from which the greatest number of the female unemployed came from.

The occupational group (again, that was specified by the claimant) from which the greatest number of the insured unemployed come from is structural work with 30 percent of the total being classified in this group. The structural work group would include most construction related occupations such as electricians, painters, carpenters, etc.

The large number of insured unemployed in manufacturing during the First Quarter 1982 would be due primarily to layoffs in the sugar beet processing industry at the end of its season. Services, which also shows a large number of insured unemployed, is very seasonal with higher unemployment occurring during the winter months.

While the number of insured unemployed was higher than usual during the First Quarter 1982, for 87.2 percent of the unemployed, the duration of their unemployment insurance claims was only one or two weeks at the time of the survey. Only 6.3 percent had claims extending fifteen weeks and over in duration. This down almost four percentage points from the prior quarter.

UNMET MANPOWER NEEDS

Unmet manpower needs can be studied as they relate to available job opening. If a job opening remains unfilled 30 days or more, it meets the criterion of unmet manpower needs. Two listings of these openings at Wyoming Job Service Centers are shown in Table 20 and 21.

Job Service data are limited as a source of unmet manpower needs in the state because many job openings are not listed with the Job Service. It was estimated that less than half of the job openings in the state are listed with the Job Service. Lists of job openings, such as the ones in Tables 20 and 21, do not tell how long a job opening has gone unfilled except that it is at least 30 days. Nor do such listings provide an explanation as to why the job opening has gone unfilled. The source of

TABLE 20

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING
NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1981

DOT 2/	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
160	Accountant, office manager	7
201	Secretary, secretarial stenographer	5
203	Clerk - Typist	4
211	Cashier I, general	4
211	Cashier II, general	4
219	Administrative Clerk	15
290	Sales Clerk, retail trade	5
311	Counter Attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	7
311	Waiter / Waitress, informal	18
313	Cook, restaurant	4
313	Short Order Cook I	4
318	Kitchen / Cook Helper	7
323	Cleaner, Housekeeping	14
355	Nurses Aide	7
372	Security Guard	4
620	Automobile Mechanic, garage	6
625	Diesel Mechanic	4
824	Electrician, wirer	8
869	Construction Worker I	4
904	Tractor - Trailer - Truck Driver	4
905	Heavy Truck Driver	8
929	Material Handler	13

1/ Only positions with four or more openings are shown. No action means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.

2/ First three numbers of actual nine digit DOT classification are shown.

TABLE 21

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING
NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/
PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1982

DOT 2/	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
079	Licensed Practical Nurse	4
091	Secondary School Teacher	3
203	Keypunch Operator	3
210	Bookkeeper I	5
238	Hotel Clerk	4
273	Automobile Salesperson	4
299	Telephone Solicitor	5
311	Informal Waiter/Waitress 3/	6
312	Bartender	3
313	Cook, Restaurant 3/	3
318	Kitchen Helper 3/	5
323	Cleaner, Housekeeping 3/	16
359	Children's Institution Attendant	3
372	Security Guard 3/	4
382	Janitor	5
625	Diesel Mechanic 3/	3
824	Electrician, Wirer 3/	6
859	Operating Engineer	3
899	Building Maintenance Repairer	3
905	Heavy Truck Driver 3/	3
929	Material Handler 3/	32

1/ Only positions with three or more openings are shown. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.
2/ First three numbers of actual nine digit DOT classification are shown.
3/ Also was listed at the end of the prior quarter.

the list, the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), accumulates the listing on a fiscal year basis from October 1 to September 30.

Hard-to-fill job openings can be categorized according to the following criteria. The opening may be technical in nature and require advanced education or training and there are no qualified applicants available. The employer may impose qualifications which are to high in relation to the wage offered. Positions may be medial in nature and offer low pay. Hours and/or working conditions may be undesirable. The job may require the applicant to relocate. The salary may be based on other than hours worked with the earnings dependent upon commission or piece work, etc. Any of these reasons may contribute to making a job opening more difficult to fill.

Quarterly summary reports of job openings, both received and filled by occupational groups as derived from ESARS, are shown in Tables 22 and 23.

Professional, Technical and Managerial positions may require specific educational attainment. Many of these job openings are filled by recent college graduates because experience is not an entry level criteria. Occupations with these qualifications, such as medical or health technicians and teachers, may remain unfilled because of being in a small town or rural area. Managerial positions in Retail Trade or Service industries may be hard to fill because of low starting wages, salary based on productivity or lack of opportunity for advancement.

High turnover in Clerical positions results in a demand which usually exceeds the supply of applicants. This is particularly true for clerk-typists who find the working conditions are usually good, but salaries are minimal. Nominal education or experience is required for clerk positions, but advancement is often limited to stenographic and secretarial positions which may require shorthand and/or knowledge of various office machines. Further advancement in the company may require additional training.

Retail Trade sales positions generally require only a high school education and limited experience, but have a low starting wage so job openings in this area tend to be hard to fill. Wages in Wholesale Trade are better, but may depend on sales volume, commission or some other factor. The less educated job seeker may find entry level opportunities in the sales area, but better paying positions require more education and/or experience.

There are always openings in the Service industries for waiters and waitresses, cooks and janitorial people. The wages offered are low, especially outside urban areas. The education and experience required are both minimal. Many positions involve part-time or shift work and

TABLE 22

QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS
AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1981

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	UNFILLED OPENINGS 30 + DAYS	OPENINGS FILLED
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	209	97	66	115
2	Clerical and Sales	1,549	216	81	1,162
3	Services	1,532	172	110	1,418
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	158	0	0	129
5	Processing	72	4	1	59
6	Machine Trades	166	42	29	117
7	Bench Work	49	11	5	34
8	Structural Work	2,312	123	82	2,196
9	Miscellaneous	1,963	92	49	1,866
	TOTAL	8,010	757	423	7,096

Source: ESARS, December 1981
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

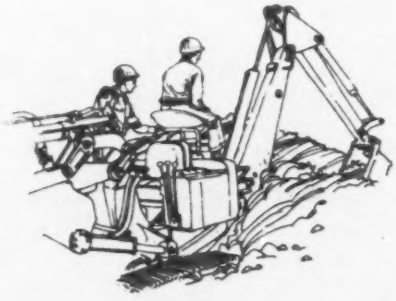


TABLE 23

QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS
AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1982

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	UNFILLED OPENINGS 30 + DAYS	OPENINGS FILLED
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	236	100	46	120
2	Clerical and Sales	1,488	242	79	1,050
3	Service	1,489	182	80	1,291
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	111	10	2	65
5	Processing	51	4	1	48
6	Machine Trades	198	28	14	149
7	Bench Work	65	13	9	50
8	Structural Work	1,257	90	40	1,177
9	Miscellaneous	1,326	88	48	1,239
	TOTAL	6,221	757	319	5,189

Source: ESARS, March 1982
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

advancement is negligible. Turnover is high because the positions are mainly filled by young men and women who are willing to work part-time after school to earn spending money and do not depend upon the employment for their livelihood.

Machine Trades, Bench Work and Miscellaneous Occupations associated with mining and manufacturing account for many of the unfilled openings. In Wyoming, mechanics and laborers are most in demand in the mining industry occupations. Prior experience is required for most positions as a mechanic. Openings which remain unfilled for a long period usually offer low wages compared to the experienced required. Many of the openings in these categories are filled by trade school graduates.

Structural Work is seasonal, so unemployment is high during the winter months. When job openings occur, they are usually filled fairly easily because wages are comparatively high. Structural workers must be prepared to travel to where construction is occurring and there are job openings. The demand for packaging and material handling exceeds applicants for the positions. The positions can be filled by applicants for other types of work because the requirements for education and experience are minimal. The prospects for advancement are good after gaining experience which helps compensate for the low starting pay.

Occupational trends in Wyoming are closely related to seasonal factors and weather conditions. Mining, manufacturing and construction are most affected by these changes. Mining employment tends to drop during severe winter weather. Manufacturing has its peak employment in September and October during the processing of sugar beets. Construction has its peak employment in the summer when college students swell the available work force. Although many students are rehired for old jobs, there is a flurry of job seeking as students compete for the remaining jobs. Technical and managerial job openings remain stable throughout the year, as new industries locating in the state usually bring key supervisory personnel with them and therefore have little effect upon the rise and fall of demand for those positions.

WYOMING MANPOWER PROBLEMS

For the most part, Wyoming's manpower problems are related to population impact. Development of the state's mineral resources requires a large labor force and people have arrived en masse to meet this requirement. The influx of the population has created many problems and needs. Many of the much publicized impact problems of such areas as Rock Springs, Evanston and Gillette are beginning to come under control, but there are long-term adjustments which must be made and manpower problems which are still far from being solved.

Wages are high for workers in energy associated industries which contribute to the state's standing of having the fifth highest per capita personal income in the nation. The cost of living is keeping pace with that income. Housing is particularly high, though all areas of the economy show increases. (For cost of housing information refer to Appendix Table 31.) Additional tax burdens are necessary to supply

needed services to the increasing population. This is evident in the counties which have implemented the state's optional one percent sales tax for the purpose of supplementing their revenues. There is indeed a price to pay for low unemployment and high population growth.

While the social ramifications are of the utmost importance to impacted areas, so is the efficient mobilization of the labor force. In the impacted areas, the concern is how many workers will be employed, for how long and under what conditions. The sources of qualified workers is a difficult problem. The unions will provide some workers through apprenticeship and others through in-migration. Some workers will enter from educational facilities. The federal government in cooperation with state and local governments will train , retrain or relocate a significant number of workers. A large number of workers will simply move into an area hoping to find a good job. There is concern during current economic hard times that the demand for labor not be overemphasized, as in the past, so as to create unnecessary in-migration and subsequently raise an area's unemployment rate.

Currently, federally assisted programs have been helpful in employing and training disadvantaged youths, both in and out of school. Despite current programs for those youth out of school, the high school dropout is still the most difficult person to employ. One important factor of job market entry of the dropout is that their socioeconomic situation may disqualify them from any current training program.

On the other side of the coin, residents with college degrees, especially in specialized fields outside of the mineral extraction and the construction industries, frequently find a dire lack of employment opportunities in their specialty in Wyoming and have to migrate to metropolitan areas to find suitable employment. In addition, many college graduates who are underemployed in terms of wages, move out of the state for decent paying jobs in their fields. Wages in manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation & public utilities in the state, generally meet or exceed national levels. By the same token, wages in trade, finance, services and state & local government fall considerably below national standards.

It is this imbalance of wage scales that on one hand brings people into Wyoming, and at the same time, has forced some residents to migrate out of the state for higher salaries.

Wyoming, unlike many other states and the nation, has a relatively small percentage and number of minority group members. Tables 24, 25, 26 and 27, based upon actual 1980 census population data but with the categories distributed on the basis of the 1970 census, illustrate this. The primary use of these tables, as well as several other available from the WESC Research & Analysis Section, is intended for federal contractors and

TABLE 24

1980
WYOMING POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE

COUNTY	Total	Male	Female	Male: White	Male: Black	Male: American Indian	Male: Asian	Male: Other	Male: Hispanic	Male: Minority Group	Female: White	Female: Black	Female: American Indian	Female: Asian	Female: Other	Female: Hispanic	Female: Minority Group
Statewide	470,816	236,350	234,466	224,754	1,689	3,577	988	5,342	12,299	23,895	222,962	1,675	3,548	981	5,300	12,200	23,704
Albany	29,062	15,083	13,979	14,272	153	80	145	433	971	1,782	13,227	141	75	135	401	899	1,651
Big Horn	11,896	5,996	5,900	5,881	---	33	13	70	229	345	5,787	---	32	12	68	226	338
Campbell	24,367	12,622	11,745	12,323	5	122	28	144	324	623	11,466	5	113	27	134	301	580
Carbon	21,896	11,276	10,620	10,481	53	80	50	613	1,270	2,066	9,871	49	75	47	577	1,196	1,944
Converse	14,069	7,034	7,035	6,839	5	54	10	125	348	542	6,840	6	55	10	125	349	545
Crook	5,308	2,659	2,649	2,642	---	11	3	3	10	27	2,632	---	11	3	3	9	26
Fremont	40,251	20,287	19,964	17,647	16	2,226	53	344	637	3,276	17,367	15	2,191	53	339	627	3,225
Goshen	12,040	5,960	6,080	5,640	1	19	7	293	444	764	5,754	1	20	7	298	453	779
Hot Springs	5,710	2,821	2,889	2,749	6	55	3	7	43	114	2,815	7	56	4	8	44	119
Johnson	6,700	3,363	3,337	3,322	1	20	4	17	46	88	3,296	---	19	4	17	46	86
Laramie	68,649	34,119	34,530	31,375	978	210	263	1,294	3,293	6,038	31,752	989	212	267	1,309	3,332	6,109
Lincoln	12,177	6,040	6,137	5,947	4	28	17	44	144	237	6,043	4	29	17	44	146	240
Natrona	71,856	35,425	36,431	34,211	252	225	127	609	1,257	2,470	35,183	259	232	131	627	1,293	2,542
Niobrara	2,924	1,430	1,494	1,421	---	4	---	4	13	21	1,484	1	5	1	4	14	25
Park	21,639	10,690	10,949	10,440	7	40	32	170	396	635	10,693	8	41	33	175	395	652
Platte	11,975	5,940	6,035	5,812	5	24	9	91	284	413	5,904	5	24	9	92	289	419
Sheridan	25,048	12,474	12,574	12,221	15	102	44	92	235	488	12,319	16	102	44	93	237	492
Sublette	4,548	2,338	2,210	2,321	1	9	1	6	20	37	2,194	1	9	1	5	19	35
Sweetwater	41,723	21,028	20,695	20,020	163	136	131	579	1,636	2,645	19,703	160	133	128	570	1,611	2,602
Teton	9,355	4,724	4,631	4,664	2	19	12	27	67	127	4,573	1	19	12	26	65	123
Uinta	13,021	6,615	6,406	6,493	9	27	9	77	205	327	6,288	8	27	8	75	198	316
Washakie	9,496	4,852	4,644	4,509	4	25	17	297	414	757	4,316	3	23	17	285	396	724
Weston	7,106	3,574	3,532	3,510	3	37	11	14	39	104	3,469	2	36	10	14	39	101

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

Detail may not equal totals due to sampling and rounding.

Total figures and total race figures represent actual 1980 census data.

Sex distributions based on 1970 census data.

Distributions will be updated upon receipt of additional 1980 data.

TABLE 25

1980

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE

COUNTY	Total	Male	Female	Male							Female						
				White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group
Statewide	232,000	150,800	81,200	146,437	581	1,266	347	2,169	6,518	10,881	78,873	479	713	186	949	3,123	5,450
Albany	13,082	8,098	4,984	7,790	53	28	51	176	515	823	4,819	40	27	26	72	230	395
Big Horn	5,366	3,627	1,739	3,582	---	12	5	28	121	166	1,719	---	6	2	12	58	78
Campbell	14,288	10,673	3,615	10,560	2	43	10	58	172	285	3,562	1	23	5	24	77	130
Carbon	10,702	7,224	3,478	6,911	18	28	18	249	673	986	3,337	14	15	9	103	306	447
Converse	7,951	5,550	2,401	5,474	2	19	4	51	184	260	2,364	2	11	2	22	89	126
Crook	2,411	1,820	591	1,813	---	4	1	1	5	11	587	---	2	1	1	2	6
Fremont	18,101	11,729	6,372	10,776	6	788	19	140	338	1,291	5,857	4	440	10	61	161	676
Goshen	5,962	4,054	1,908	3,925	1	7	2	119	235	364	1,849	1	4	1	53	116	175
Hot Springs	2,618	1,600	1,018	1,575	2	19	1	3	23	48	1,003	2	11	1	1	11	26
Johnson	3,501	2,384	1,117	2,368	1	7	1	7	24	40	1,109	---	4	1	3	12	20
Laramie	31,029	18,524	12,505	17,497	336	74	92	525	1,745	2,772	11,894	283	43	51	234	853	1,464
Lincoln	5,020	3,464	1,556	3,429	1	10	6	18	76	111	1,538	1	6	3	8	37	55
Natrona	38,969	24,667	14,302	24,208	87	80	45	247	666	1,125	14,044	74	47	25	112	331	589
Niobrara	1,250	818	432	815	---	1	---	2	7	10	428	1	1	1	1	4	8
Park	11,461	7,541	3,920	7,445	2	14	11	69	205	301	3,873	2	8	6	31	101	148
Platte	6,283	4,166	2,117	4,116	2	8	3	37	151	201	2,093	1	5	2	16	74	98
Sheridan	10,691	6,618	4,073	6,525	5	36	15	37	125	218	4,022	5	21	8	17	61	112
Sublette	2,145	1,547	598	1,540	1	3	1	2	11	18	593	1	2	1	1	5	10
Sweetwater	21,018	13,998	7,020	13,613	56	48	46	235	867	1,252	6,821	46	27	24	102	412	611
Teton	6,316	3,846	2,470	3,823	1	7	4	11	36	59	2,458	1	4	2	5	17	29
Uinta	5,972	3,750	2,222	3,703	3	10	3	31	109	156	2,200	2	5	2	13	51	73
Washakie	4,744	3,193	1,551	3,056	1	9	6	121	219	356	1,491	1	5	3	51	101	161
Weston	3,120	2,084	1,036	2,060	1	13	4	6	21	45	1,023	1	7	2	3	10	23

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

Detail may not equal totals due to sampling and rounding.

Total figures represent actual 1980 Labor Force data.

Sex and race distribution estimated on 1970 Census data, historical trends, and current conditions.

Distribution will be updated upon receipt of additional 1980 Census data.

TABLE 26

1980

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND RACE

COUNTY	Total	Male	Female	Male							Female						
				White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group
Statewide	9,000	5,202	3,798	4,507	45	206	67	377	424	1,119	3,570	68	57	18	85	290	518
Albany	691	368	323	313	4	4	9	38	46	101	299	6	7	4	7	23	47
Big Horn	185	87	98	82	--	1	0	4	15	20	98	--	0	0	0	4	4
Campbell	541	322	219	307	0	6	1	8	14	29	216	0	2	0	1	8	11
Carbon	278	131	147	77	1	6	3	44	40	94	140	2	1	0	4	23	30
Converse	245	165	80	156	0	2	0	7	6	15	79	0	0	0	1	9	10
Crook	79	53	26	53	--	0	0	0	0	0	26	--	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	845	572	273	412	0	131	7	22	13	173	224	2	37	2	8	15	64
Goshen	288	164	124	150	0	0	0	14	11	25	122	0	0	0	2	12	14
Hot Springs	51	30	21	27	0	3	0	0	0	3	20	0	1	0	0	1	2
Johnson	102	66	36	65	0	1	0	0	1	2	36	--	0	0	0	2	2
Laramie	1,279	729	550	547	31	21	23	107	124	306	466	41	4	6	33	95	179
Lincoln	325	206	119	203	0	0	0	3	4	7	119	0	0	0	0	4	4
Natrona	1,189	669	520	597	6	13	9	44	32	104	495	7	3	2	13	19	44
Niobrara	40	17	23	17	--	0	--	0	2	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	382	177	205	163	0	1	1	12	12	26	203	0	0	0	2	9	11
Platte	379	244	135	238	0	0	0	6	18	24	135	0	0	0	0	4	4
Sheridan	486	313	173	293	0	9	3	8	3	23	162	3	1	1	6	7	18
Sublette	65	40	25	40	0	0	0	0	2	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	739	433	306	368	4	6	9	46	66	135	289	7	1	3	6	42	59
Teton	373	233	140	232	0	0	0	1	7	8	140	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uinta	173	120	53	116	0	0	0	4	6	10	53	0	0	0	0	5	5
Washakie	164	108	56	98	0	0	1	9	11	21	54	0	0	0	2	6	8
Weston	101	53	48	50	0	2	0	0	1	3	48	0	0	0	0	1	1

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

Detail may not equal totals due to sampling and rounding.

Total figures represent actual 1980 Unemployment data.

Sex and race distribution estimated on 1970 Census data, historical trends, and current conditions.

Distribution will be updated upon receipt of additional 1980 Census data.

TABLE 27

1980

WYOMING AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND RACE

				Male							Female						
COUNTY	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Minority Group
Statewide	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.1	7.7	16.3	19.3	17.4	6.5	10.3	4.5	14.2	8.0	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.5
Albany	5.3	4.5	6.5	4.0	7.5	14.3	17.6	21.6	8.9	12.3	6.2	15.0	25.9	15.4	9.7	10.0	11.9
Big Horn	3.4	2.4	5.6	2.3	---	8.3	0.0	14.3	12.4	12.0	5.7	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.1
Campbell	3.8	3.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	14.0	10.0	13.8	8.1	10.2	6.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	4.2	10.4	8.5
Carbon	2.6	1.8	4.2	1.1	5.6	21.4	16.7	17.7	5.9	9.5	4.2	14.3	6.7	0.0	3.9	7.5	6.7
Converse	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	13.7	3.3	5.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	10.1	7.9
Crook	3.3	2.9	4.4	2.9	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fremont	4.7	4.9	4.3	3.8	0.0	16.6	36.8	15.7	3.8	13.4	3.8	50.0	8.4	20.0	13.1	9.3	9.5
Goshen	4.8	4.0	6.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	4.7	6.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.3	8.0
Hot Springs	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.7
Johnson	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.0	3.2	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	10.0
Laramie	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.1	9.2	28.4	25.0	20.4	7.1	11.0	3.9	14.5	9.3	11.8	14.1	11.2	12.2
Lincoln	6.5	5.9	7.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.3	6.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	7.3
Natrona	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.5	6.9	16.3	20.0	17.8	4.8	9.2	3.5	9.5	6.4	8.0	11.6	5.7	7.5
Niobrara	3.2	2.1	5.3	2.1	---	0.0	---	0.0	28.6	20.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Park	3.3	2.3	5.2	2.2	0.0	7.1	9.1	17.4	5.9	8.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	8.9	7.4
Platte	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	12.3	11.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.1
Sheridan	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	0.0	25.0	20.0	21.6	2.4	10.6	4.0	60.0	4.8	12.5	35.3	11.5	16.1
Sublette	3.0	2.6	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	11.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweetwater	3.5	3.1	4.4	2.7	7.1	12.5	19.6	19.8	7.7	18.8	4.2	15.2	3.7	12.5	5.9	10.2	9.7
Teton	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	19.4	13.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.4
Uinta	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	5.5	6.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	6.8
Washakie	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	7.4	5.0	5.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	5.9	5.0
Weston	3.2	2.5	4.6	2.4	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	6.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.3

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

Detail may not equal totals due to sampling and rounding.

Total figures represent actual 1980 Unemployment data.

Sex and race distribution estimated on 1970 Census data, historical trends, and current conditions.

Distribution will be updated upon receipt of additional 1980 Census data.

subcontractors for their Affirmative Action Programs, as specified in Revised Order No. 4, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

In the state, occupations most in demand on a year-round basis are in the trade, service and state & local government sectors of the economy. This is because of the larger employment base and lower salaries of these industries as compared to the extraction and construction industries. The type of occupations that are generally in demand on a year-round basis are in hotels and motels, insurance, real estate and investment, eating and drinking places and in medical and health industries. Many of these occupations, especially where a shortage of applicants exists, are the type in which no formal training is required and the wages are quite low.

The seasonal upswing during the summer months results in an increased demand for mechanics, truck drivers, mining workers and roughnecks, ranch hands and miscellaneous construction workers. The summer tourist industry creates a strong demand for workers in the service industry and in retail trade in certain parts of the state. The fall fishing, upland bird, waterfowl and big game seasons and increased emphasis on winter recreation have all created new demand for workers as they have experienced rowth in recent years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Based on ratios determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Wyoming has a fairly low percentage and number of economically disadvantaged. Because of the state's relatively low minority population and its high per capita income, approximately 8.9 percent of the state's population falls below the poverty level.

The information shown on Table 28, shows estimates of the state's economically disadvantaged population for 1980 and 1983. In comparison with total population tables, it should be noted that the minority groups have a two or three fold higher incidence of economically disadvantaged than whites.

The 16 and over age group total for 1983 of 30,866 represents the number of economically disadvantaged adults because of income less than the poverty level. (See definition of "Economically Disadvantaged Individual" in the Glossary.) These individuals are included in the universe of need in the section "Estimate of Need for Manpower Services".

(An additional percentage breakdown of the economically disadvantaged for the state, but based upon regional data may be found in the Appendix.)

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In the state, over 90 percent of the economically disadvantaged are white. While race can be a barrier to employment for minority group members in the state, it cannot be considered the main barrier for the

TABLE 28

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF WYOMING'S
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
FOR 1980 AND 1983

	1980	1983
Total, Both Sexes	42,589	46,138
White	38,752	41,903
Black	686	826
Other	3,147	3,410
Hispanic *	2,257	2,505
Total, Female	4,297	4,660
White	3,680	3,967
Black	190	229
Other	428	464
Hispanic *	258	286
Age 16 and Over	28,488	30,866
White	26,078	28,199
Black	390	469
Other	1,934	2,096
Hispanic *	1,359	1,503

* Hispanic are also included as part of White population in totals.

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1982

economically disadvantaged. With the current affirmative action program, race itself cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantage if the individual is job qualified. The primary barriers to employment for the majority of all individuals in the labor force are the lack of high school education or equivalent GED, lack of required skills, or lack of adequate training and work experience.

The disadvantaged certainly have additional problems, especially in the area of child care, large families and limited transportation. While limited allowances for these problems are given during manpower training, it is up to the individual during post-training employment to solve these problems. Wyoming has no public day care centers and there is little available public transportation within cities in the state, although bus transportation exists from city to city.

ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

Based upon actual applicant activity at Wyoming Job Service Centers and estimated other applicant activity, it is estimated that almost 110,000 individuals will be in need of some sort of employment related assistance in 1983. This number represents approximately 40 percent of the projected 1983 labor force. Of these individuals, approximately 31,000 will be classified as economically disadvantaged adults earning below the poverty level. The others earn above the poverty level, but require manpower services to improve their economic status. Although estimated, both sectors of the total group represent the potential demand for manpower services during the forthcoming year.

With the current slowdown in the economy and high unemployment rates throughout the nation, Wyoming has begun to feel the effects as the state's 1981 unemployment rate equaled 4.1 percent and may reach 4.5 percent for both 1982 and 1983. Even with the higher unemployment rates, for the past few years, Wyoming has generally been in the top five states in terms of its low unemployment. Because of this, the need for manpower services shifted towards getting the underemployed out of dead end jobs and into more meaningful, higher paying employment. However, as the number of unemployed has increased along with new additions to the labor force, emphasis is returning to services for the unemployed.

The social and economic problems of impacted areas in the state are of utmost importance and have proven newsworthy in the local and national news media. One of the main priorities of manpower training and services in Wyoming is the efficient mobilization of the labor force to help deal with impact. The finding of qualified workers in the state to fill specific skill occupations in the mining and construction industries is a most difficult problem which has been and will continue to be confronted by the various manpower services.

Shown in Table 29 are the number of applicants in the Job Service active files by various characteristics and occupations. The characteristic groupings shown are generally considered to include individuals harder to place or needing special services.

TABLE 29

WYOMING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS IN ACTIVE FILE BY OCCUPATION
QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1982

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	AGE UNDER 22	AGE 45 & OVER
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,055	395	286	79	85	49	178
2	Clerical and Sales	3,411	2,303	248	262	503	889	339
3	Service	2,312	1,265	234	374	700	718	302
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	224	29	58	21	27	60	47
5	Processing	81	12	17	11	6	9	20
6	Machine Trades	731	32	257	41	63	117	91
7	Bench Work	133	69	28	18	23	17	27
8	Structural Work	4,511	195	1,278	424	373	850	448
9	Miscellaneous	2,895	174	875	234	225	567	297
	TOTAL	15,360	4,475	3,282	1,464	2,006	3,277	1,749

Source: ESARS, March 1982
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

Found on Tables 30 and 31 are projections of the 1985 Wyoming total employment by industry and by major occupational categories. By major industry groups, mining is projected to have the largest numerical gain, while construction and transportation & other public utilities are projected to have the largest percentage gains. In the major occupational categories, the professional, technical & managerial and processing occupations should have the largest numerical gains, while structural work occupations should have the largest percentage gains.

More detailed information on the total projected Wyoming employment by industry and occupation may be found in this agency's "Wyoming Occupational Outlook, with Projections to 1985" publication. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Research & Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

SELECTED JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

Of the manpower programs currently in operation in Wyoming, federal funding for a good portion has been transferred to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) which began in the 1975 fiscal year or July 1, 1974. Under this act, federal funds continue to be used to provide manpower services, but states, cities and counties will, with federal assistance, determine what kind of programs and services will best serve the needs of their citizens. Formerly, these programs received federal funding under separate manpower acts.

Under CETA, people eligible for training are given institutional or on the job training, or both, for an occupational skill and attempts are made to place the trainee in a productive job after completion of training. These occupational skills are certified by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission as being demand occupations which currently have a shortage of qualified applicants in the Wyoming labor market. Duration of training is from four to 104 weeks, depending upon the skill being learned. This federally funded program is administered jointly by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission and the Wyoming State Department of Education. During fiscal year 1981, approximately 1,100 persons were placed in CETA program positions or provided training through the various Job Service Centers. A partial list of current CETA programs in the state includes training for such occupations as: auto repair, PBX operator, heavy equipment operator, truck driver, building trades, public service positions in state and local government, miscellaneous classroom training and employment orientation.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a training plan and is also administered by the Employment Security Commission. It is directed exclusively to welfare recipients covered by Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). Currently, all adults applying for or receiving AFDC must register for work, unless exempt. This 1971 law provides job training, child care and other services to enable AFDC recipients to find and hold jobs. Its goal is to move men, women and out of school youth, age 16 and older, from the welfare rolls into meaningful, permanent employment. A total of approximately 400

TABLE 30

WYOMING TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1976 ACTUAL AND 1985 PROJECTIONS

INDUSTRY	1976	1985
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	21,209	16,819
Mining	21,358	45,893
Coal Mining	2,233	6,607
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	9,927	25,798
Other Mining	9,198	13,488
Construction	15,910	35,929
Manufacturing	10,667	13,884
Durable Goods	4,913	6,913
Nondurable Goods	5,754	6,971
Transportation & Other Public Utilities	11,397	25,371
Wholesale Trade	4,356	8,503
Retail Trade	30,635	45,978
General Merchandise	4,255	6,376
Food & Dairy Stores	3,278	5,493
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	6,039	8,837
Miscellaneous Retail	17,063	25,272
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,349	9,899
Services	46,982	68,618
Hotels & Lodging Places	7,617	11,027
Medical, Other Health	9,041	12,080
Educational Services	16,063	23,047
Other Services	14,261	22,464
Government	9,888	11,818
Federal	4,957	5,829
State & Local	4,931	5,989
Total, All Industries	177,751	282,712

Prepared by: Research and Analysis in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics
First Quarter, 1981

TABLE 31
WYOMING TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976 ACTUAL AND 1985 PROJECTIONS
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

DOT	OCCUPATION	1976	1985
0-1	Professional, Technical and Managerial	48,220	77,265
2	Clerical and Sales	32,758	52,844
3	Service	23,482	34,713
4	Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	16,727	12,728
5	Processing	26,372	48,276
6	Machine Trades	4,103	5,755
7	Bench Work	11,141	18,809
8	Structural Work	9,219	20,950
9	Miscellaneous	6,841	14,053
	Total, All Occupations	177,138	282,209

Sum of categories may not equal total due to sampling and rounding.

Prepared by: Research and Analysis in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics
First Quarter, 1981

individuals were placed in occupations or training programs through the WIN program during fiscal year 1981.

The Job Corps ia a voluntary, national, residential training program for out of school, out of work, underprivileged young men and women. There are no Job Corps Centers in Wyoming, and youth are recruited and enrolled in the centers of other states. All recruiting in Wyoming is done through the local Job Service Centers. During fiscal year 1981, 116 males and 112 females were enrolled in Job Corps training from Wyoming.

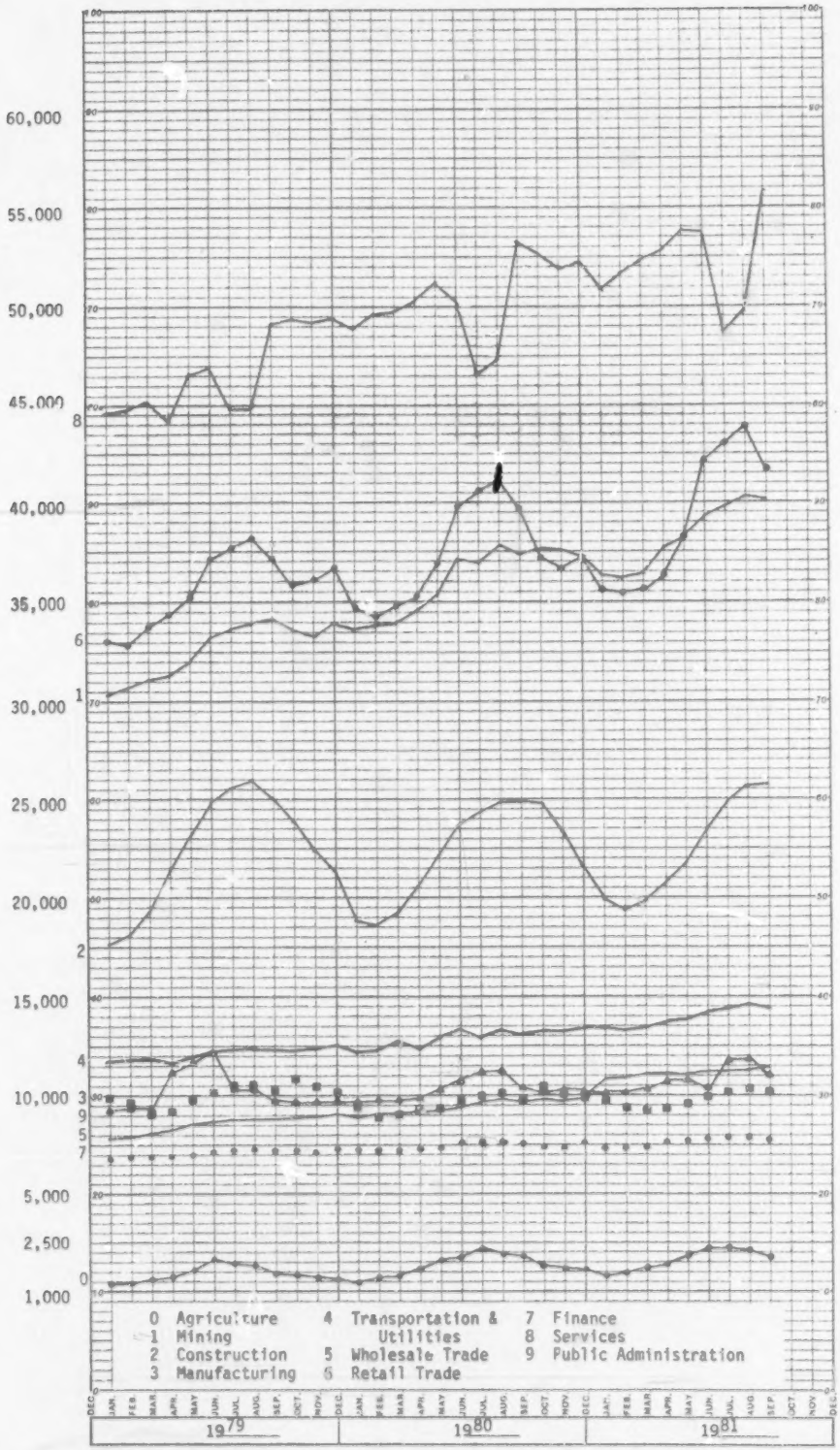
Manpower programs in Wyoming, administered by other agencies, in which the Employment Security Commission cooperates include: Occupational Education (Department of Education), Welfare (Division of Public Assistance and Social Services), Vocational Rehabilitation (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation), Adult Basic Education (Department of Education) and the National Apprenticeship Program (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training).

The current federal administration has again proposed large cuts in various areas of the federal budget, including the phasing out of funds for the CETA program. While several proposals have been made for potential replacement programs for CETA, the desire to reduce the federal budget deficit and to limit any increases in the budget which may be needed, may both serve to eliminate training program funding at the federal level. If so, the responsibility will fall upon the individual states and to private industry as to whether or not employment training programs should be provided funds or if the programs are needed or indeed of benefit to the general public.

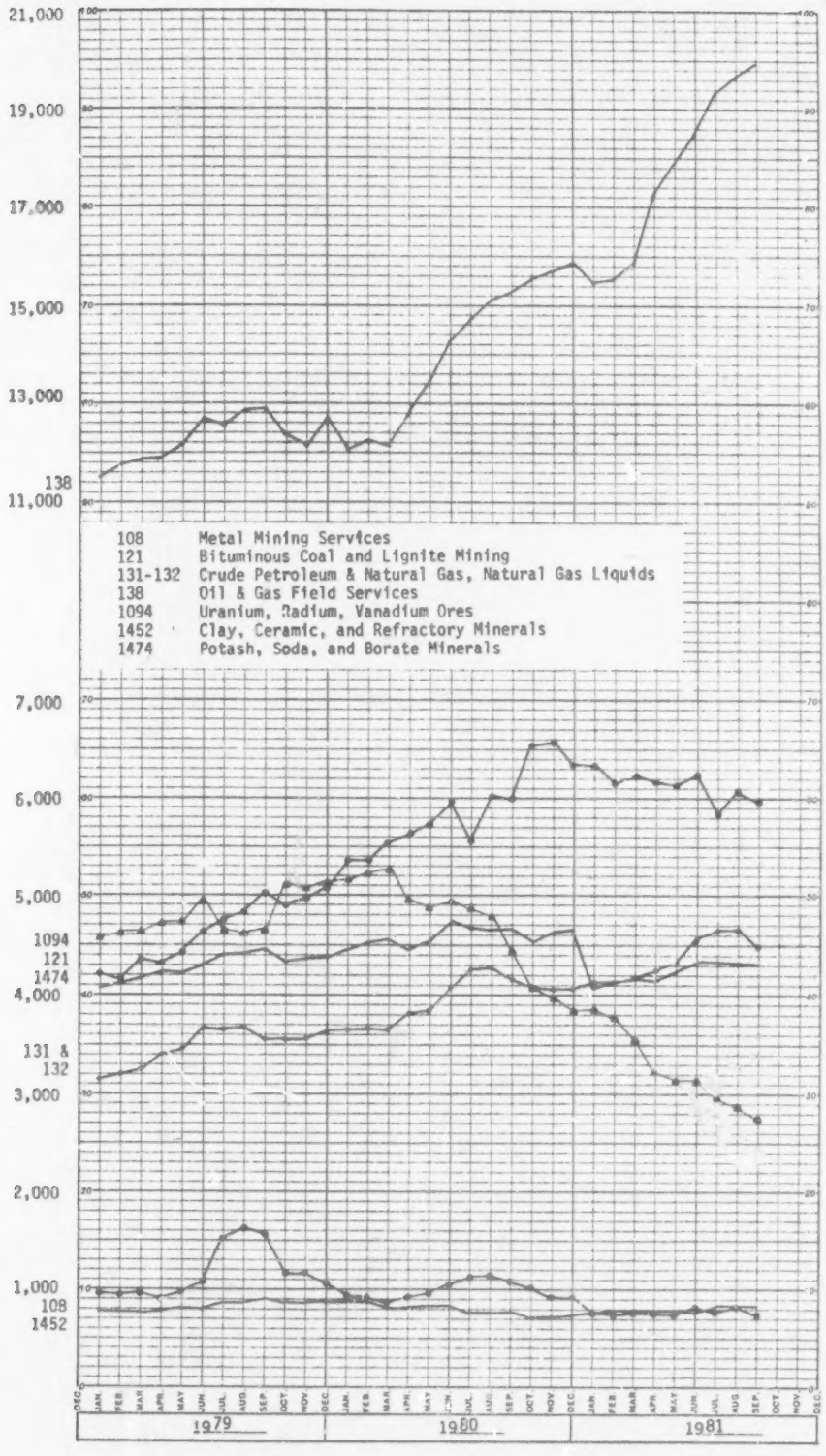
APPENDIX

The area manpower, employment and unemployment information in this Annual Planning Information Report was compiled by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, affiliated with the U.S. Training and Employment Service, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S Department of Labor. It is based in part on survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs operated by this agency. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Wyoming Employment Security Commission to implement various manpower training, vocational education, antipoverty and welfare programs and community development. Additional information contained in this report was drawn from publications prepared by other Wyoming state agencies and from a number of outside reference sources. The information in this Appendix is provided to give the user a broad base of data for use in decision making and planning purposes.

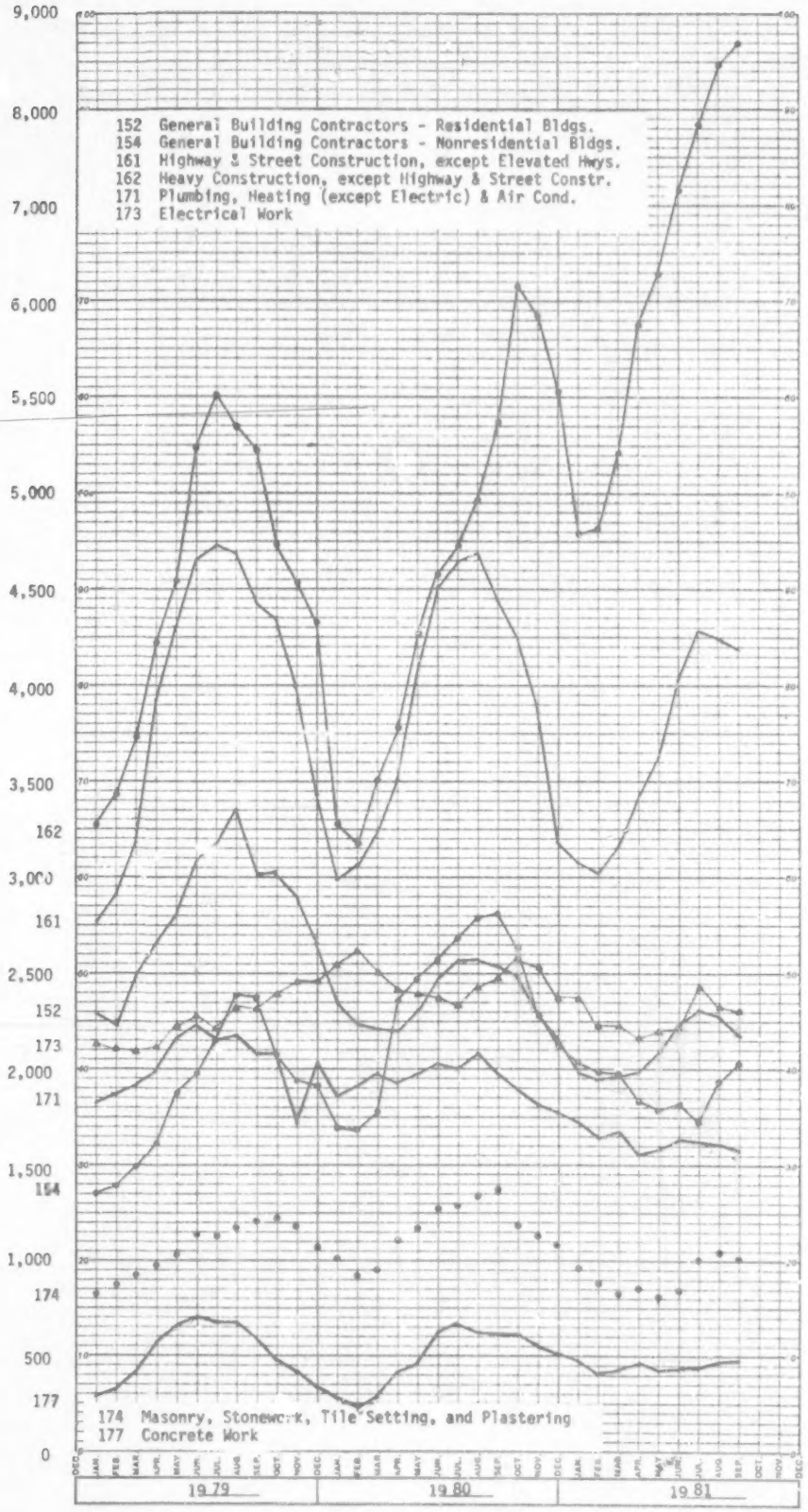
APPENDIX GRAPH 1
COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



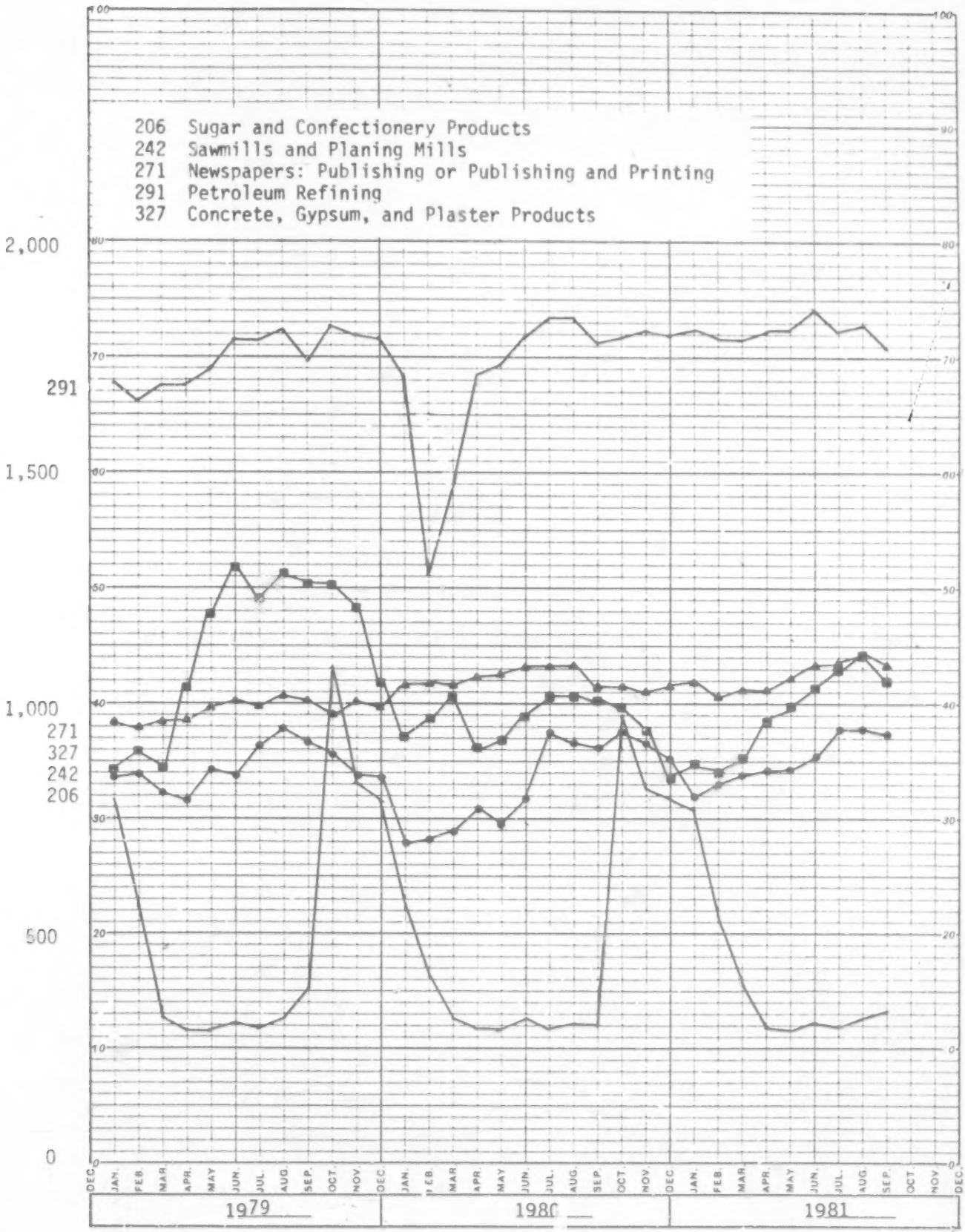
APPENDIX GRAPH 2
COVERED MINING EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 3
COVERED CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 4
COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT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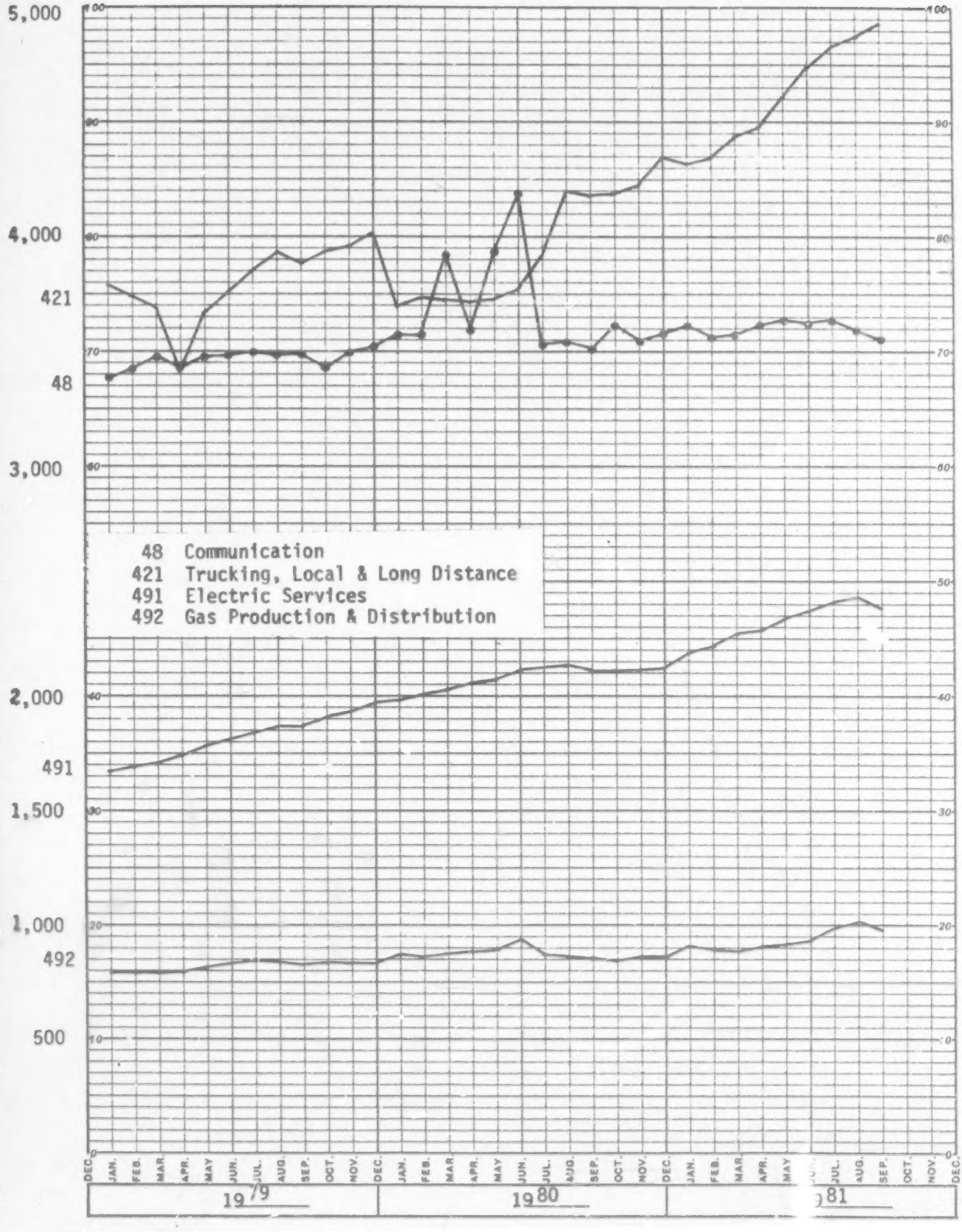
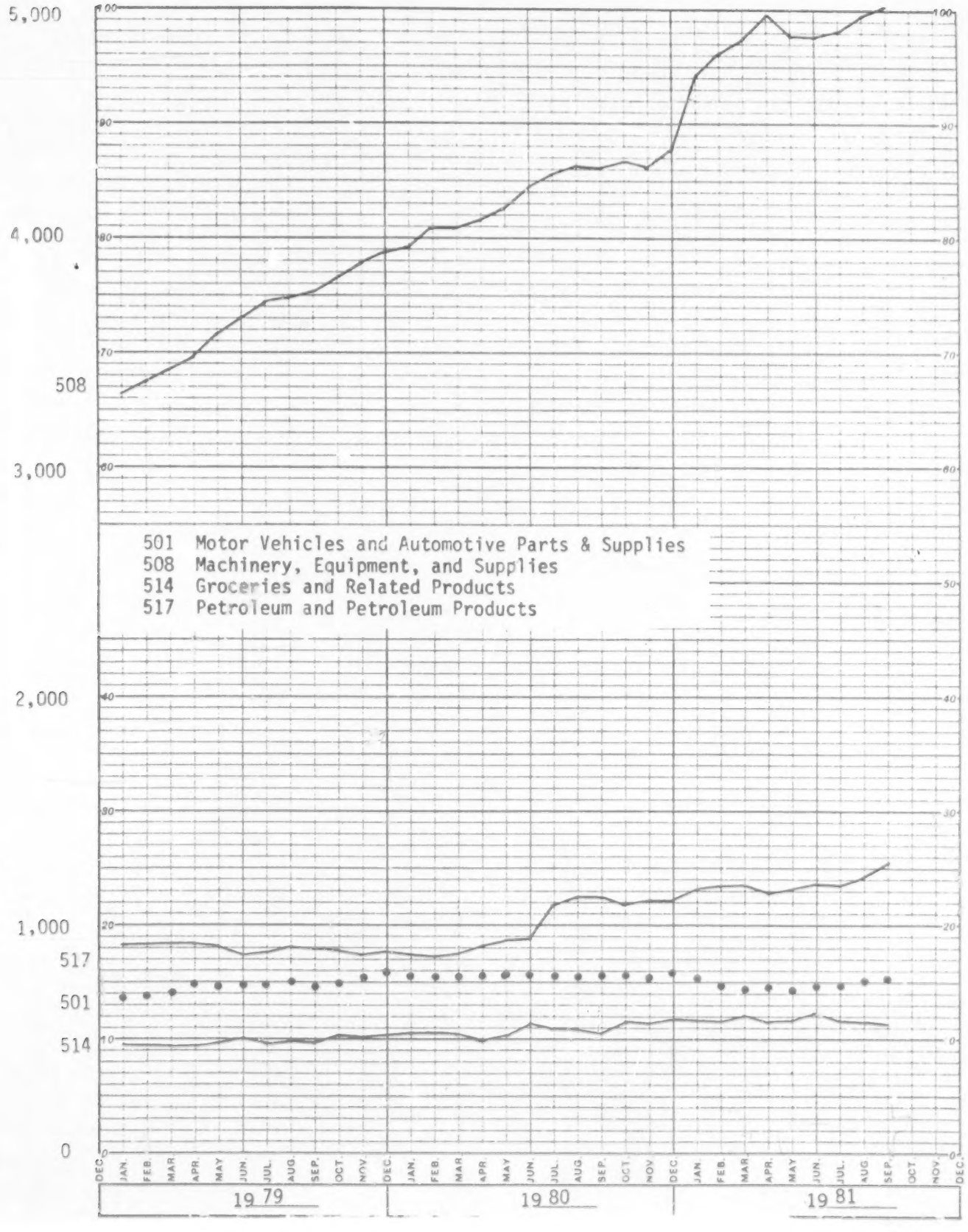
242 Sawmills and Planing Mills
271 Newspapers: Publishing or Publishing and Printing
291 Petroleum Refining
327 Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products
2,000
291
1,500
1,000
271
327
242
206
500
0
DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP OCT. NOV DEC JAN. FEB. MAR APR MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT NOV DEC.
1979
1980
1981

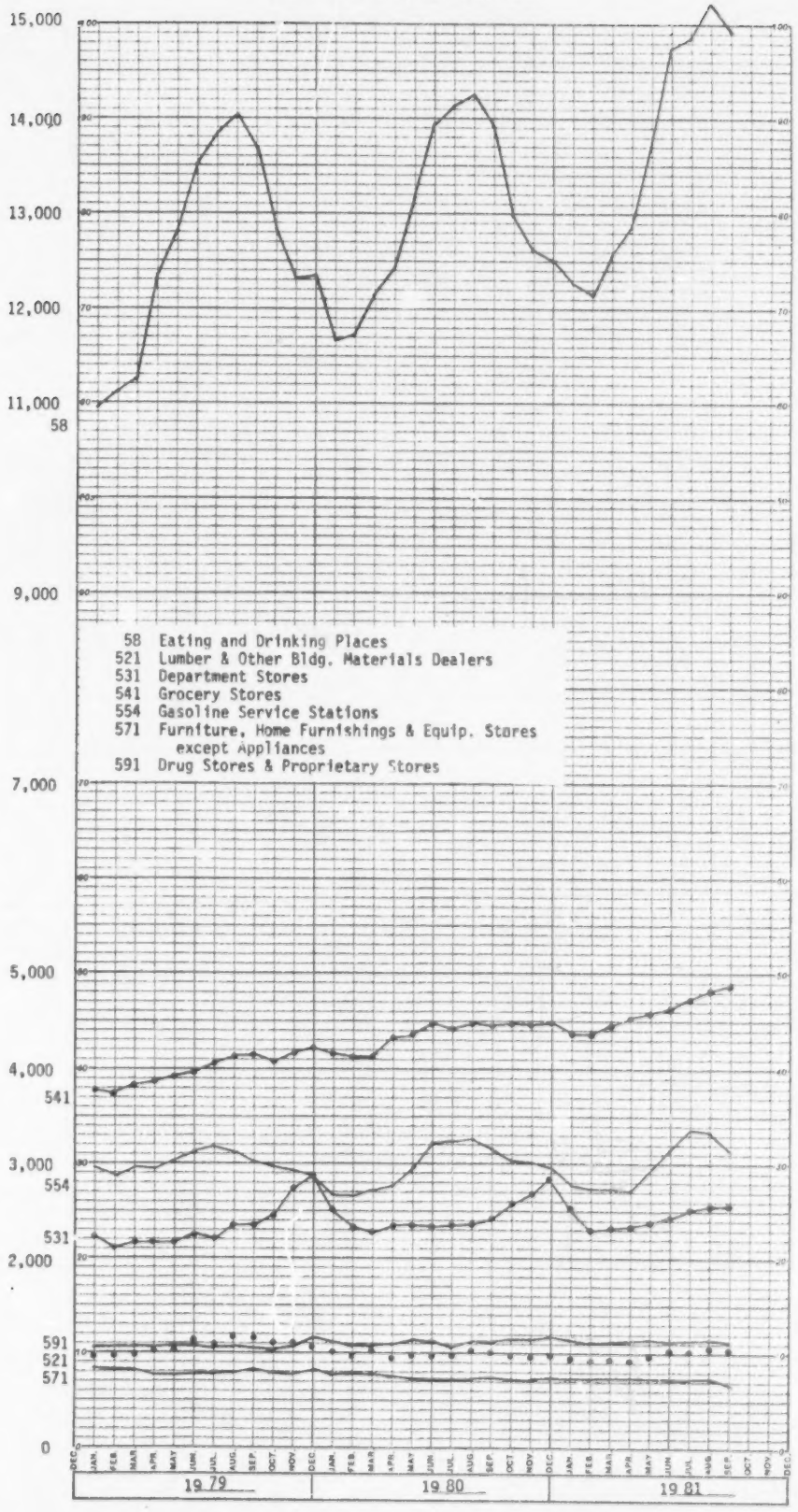
APPENDIX GRAPH 5
COVERED TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT



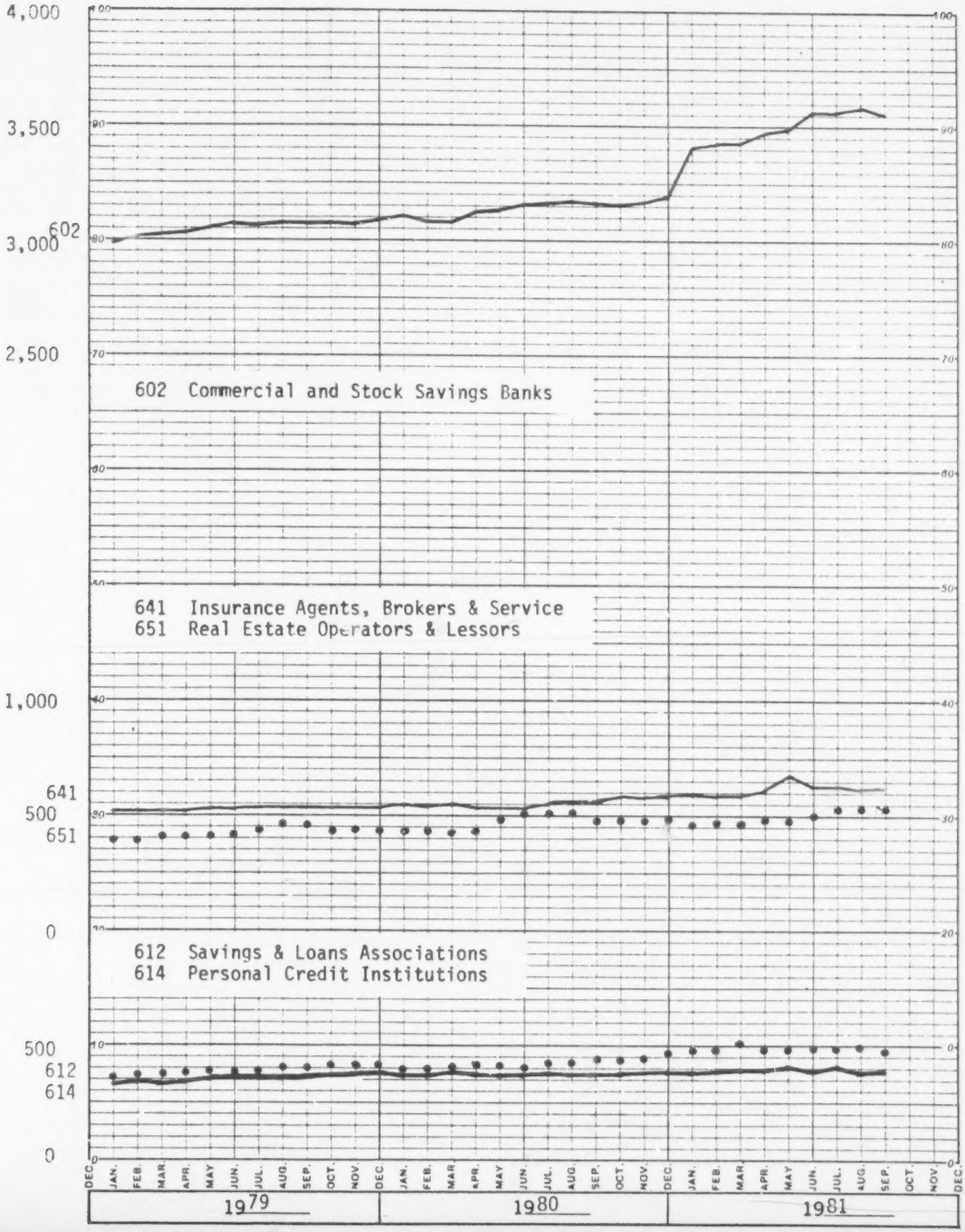
APPENDIX GRAPH 6
COVERED WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT


5,000
4,000
508
3,000
2,000
1,000
517
501
514
0
501 Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts & Supplies
508 Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies
514 Groceries and Related Products
517 Petroleum and Petroleum Products
DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1979
1980
1981

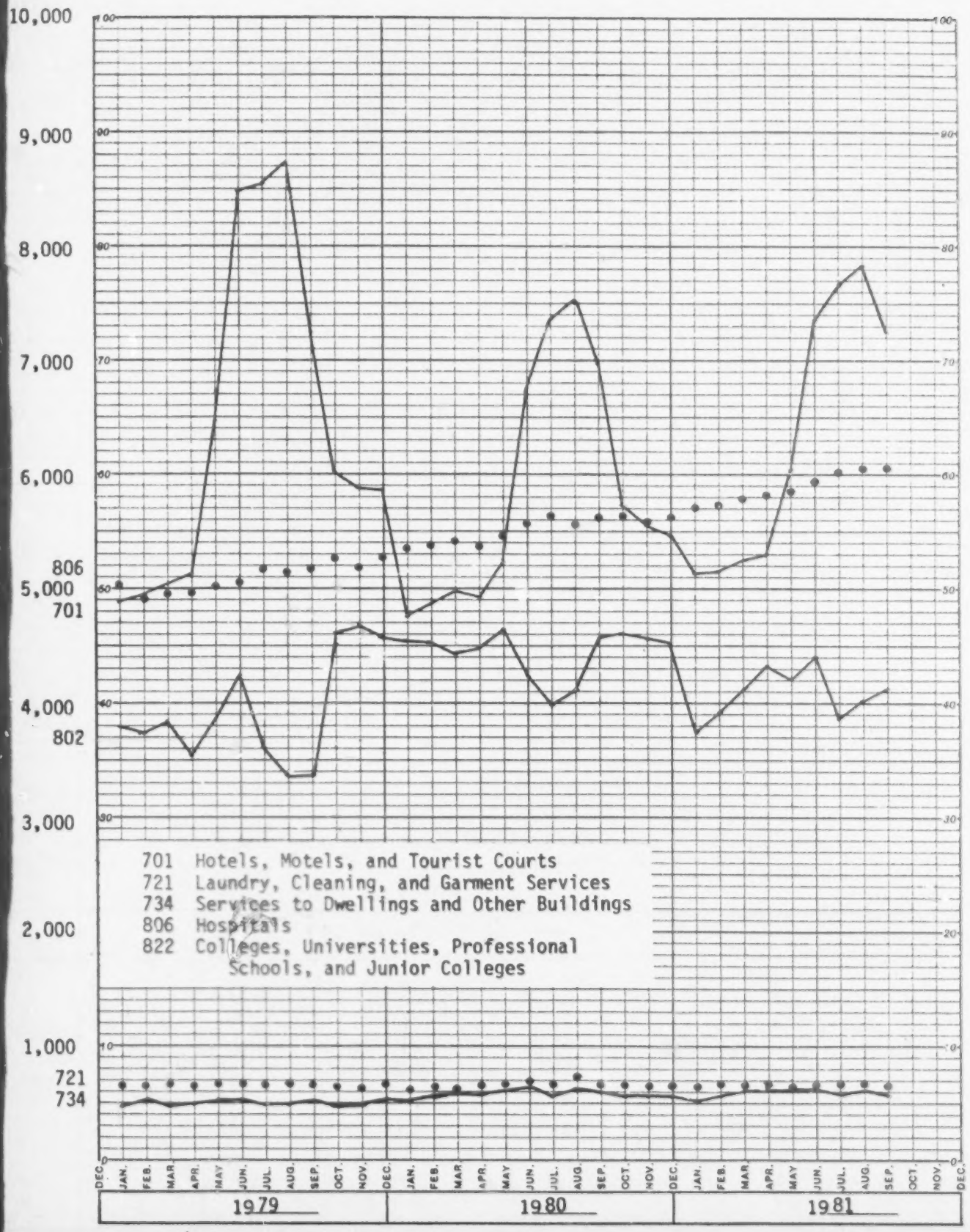
APPENDIX GRAPH 7
COVERED RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT



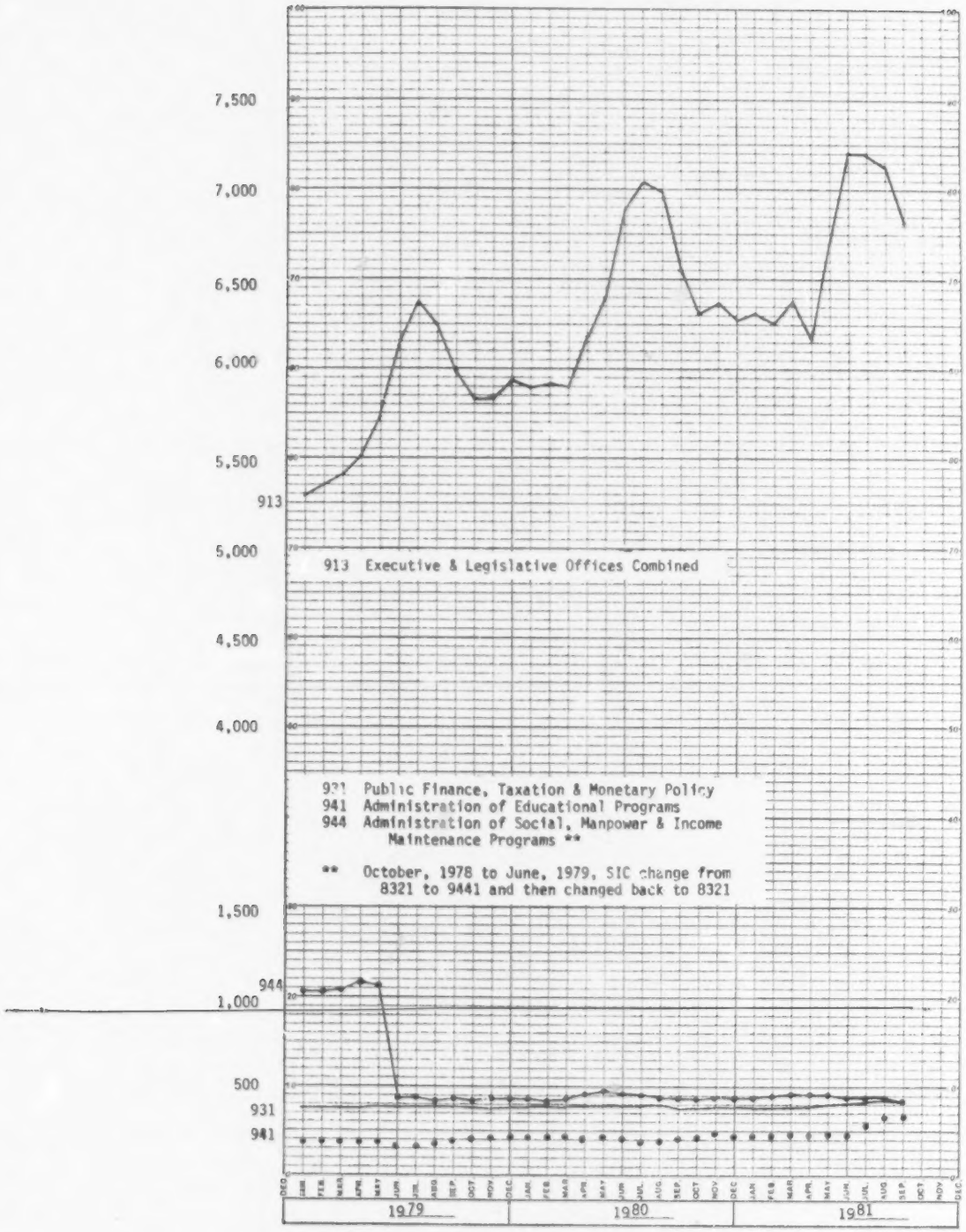
APPENDIX GRAPH 8
COVERED FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT



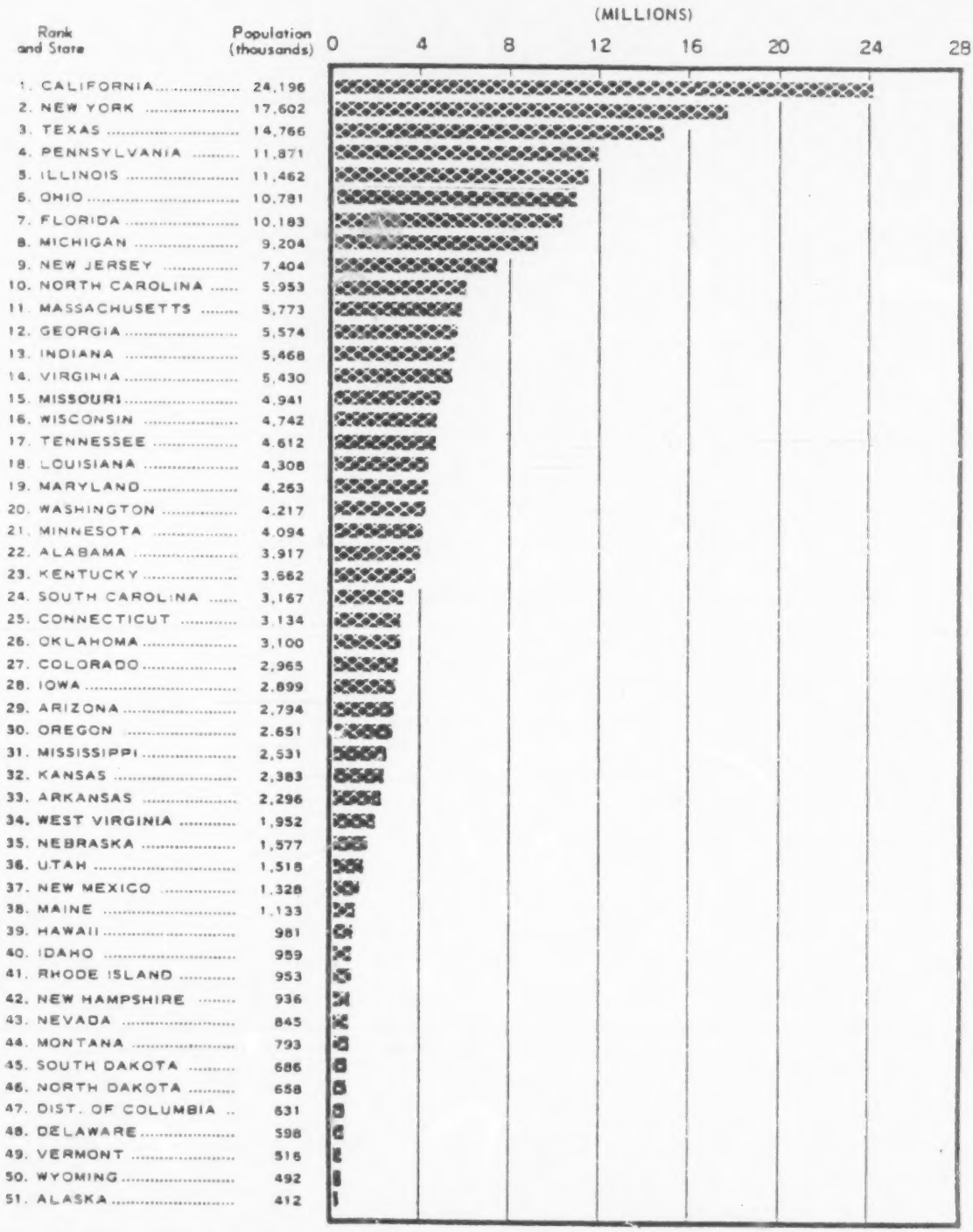
APPENDIX GRAPH 9
COVERED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 10
COVERED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 11
RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, RANKED BY STATE
JULY 1, 1981[1]



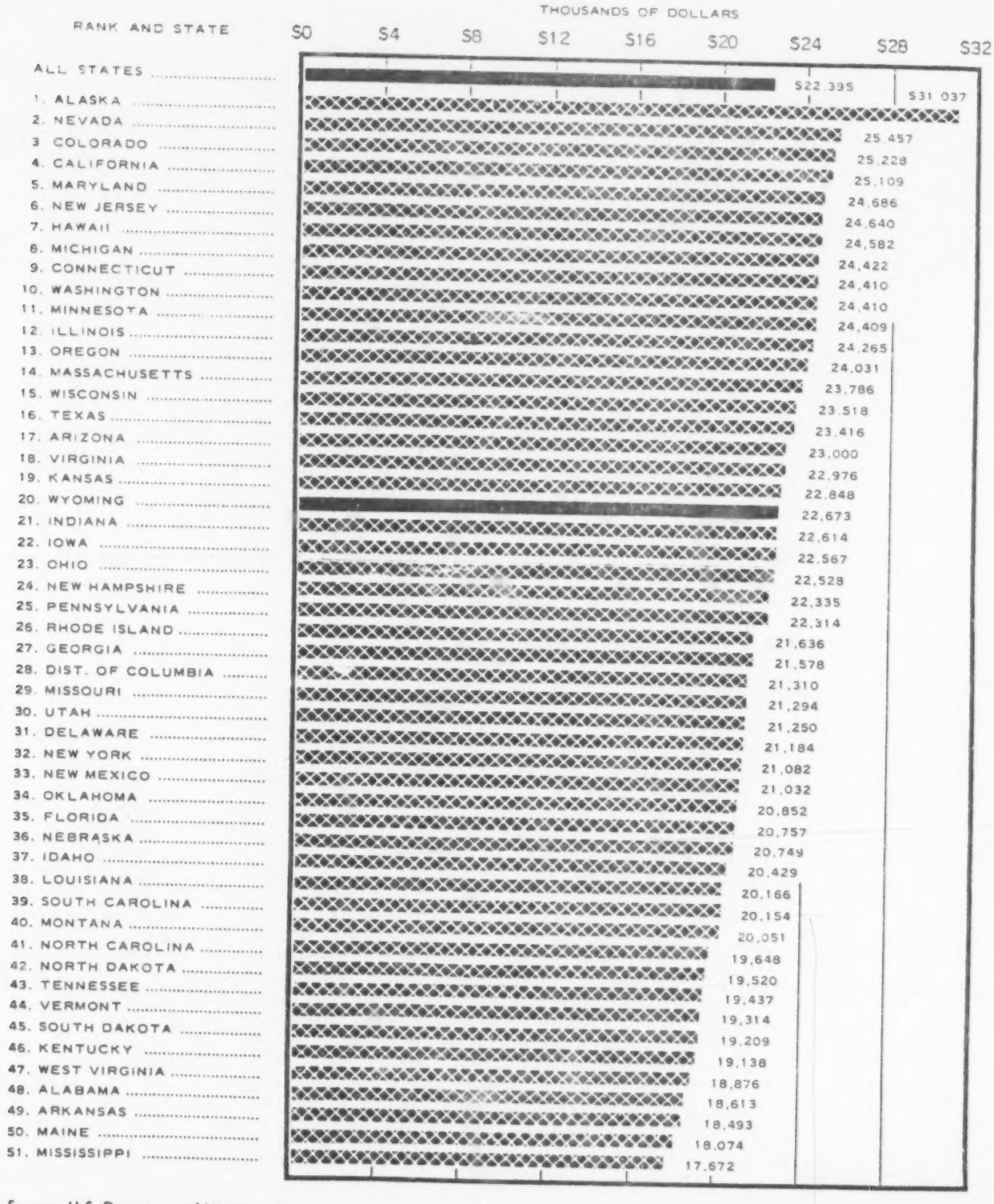
Rank and State	Population (thousands)
1. CALIFORNIA	24,196
2. NEW YORK	17,602
3. TEXAS	14,766
4. PENNSYLVANIA	11,871
5. ILLINOIS	11,462
6. OHIO	10,781
7. FLORIDA	10,183
8. MICHIGAN	9,204
9. NEW JERSEY	7,404
10. NORTH CAROLINA	5,953
11. MASSACHUSETTS	5,773
12. GEORGIA	5,574
13. INDIANA	5,468
14. VIRGINIA	5,430
15. MISSOURI	4,941
16. WISCONSIN	4,742
17. TENNESSEE	4,612
18. LOUISIANA	4,308
19. MARYLAND	4,263
20. WASHINGTON	4,217
21. MINNESOTA	4,094
22. ALABAMA	3,917
23. KENTUCKY	3,662
24. SOUTH CAROLINA	3,167
25. CONNECTICUT	3,134
26. OKLAHOMA	3,100
27. COLORADO	2,965
28. IOWA	2,899
29. ARIZONA	2,794
30. OREGON	2,651
31. MISSISSIPPI	2,531
32. KANSAS	2,383
33. ARKANSAS	2,296
34. WEST VIRGINIA	1,952
35. NEBRASKA	1,577
36. UTAH	1,518
37. NEW MEXICO	1,328
38. MAINE	1,133
39. HAWAII	981
40. IDAHO	959
41. RHODE ISLAND	953
42. NEW HAMPSHIRE	936
43. NEVADA	845
44. MONTANA	793
45. SOUTH DAKOTA	686
46. NORTH DAKOTA	658
47. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	631
48. DELAWARE	598
49. VERMONT	516
50. WYOMING	492
51. ALASKA	412

ALL STATES: 229,307,000

[1]Source: Provisional Estimates, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1982.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 5-24-82 No. E-513.1

APPENDIX GRAPH 12
MEDIAN INCOME FOR FAMILIES OF FOUR
OCTOBER 1, 1981 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

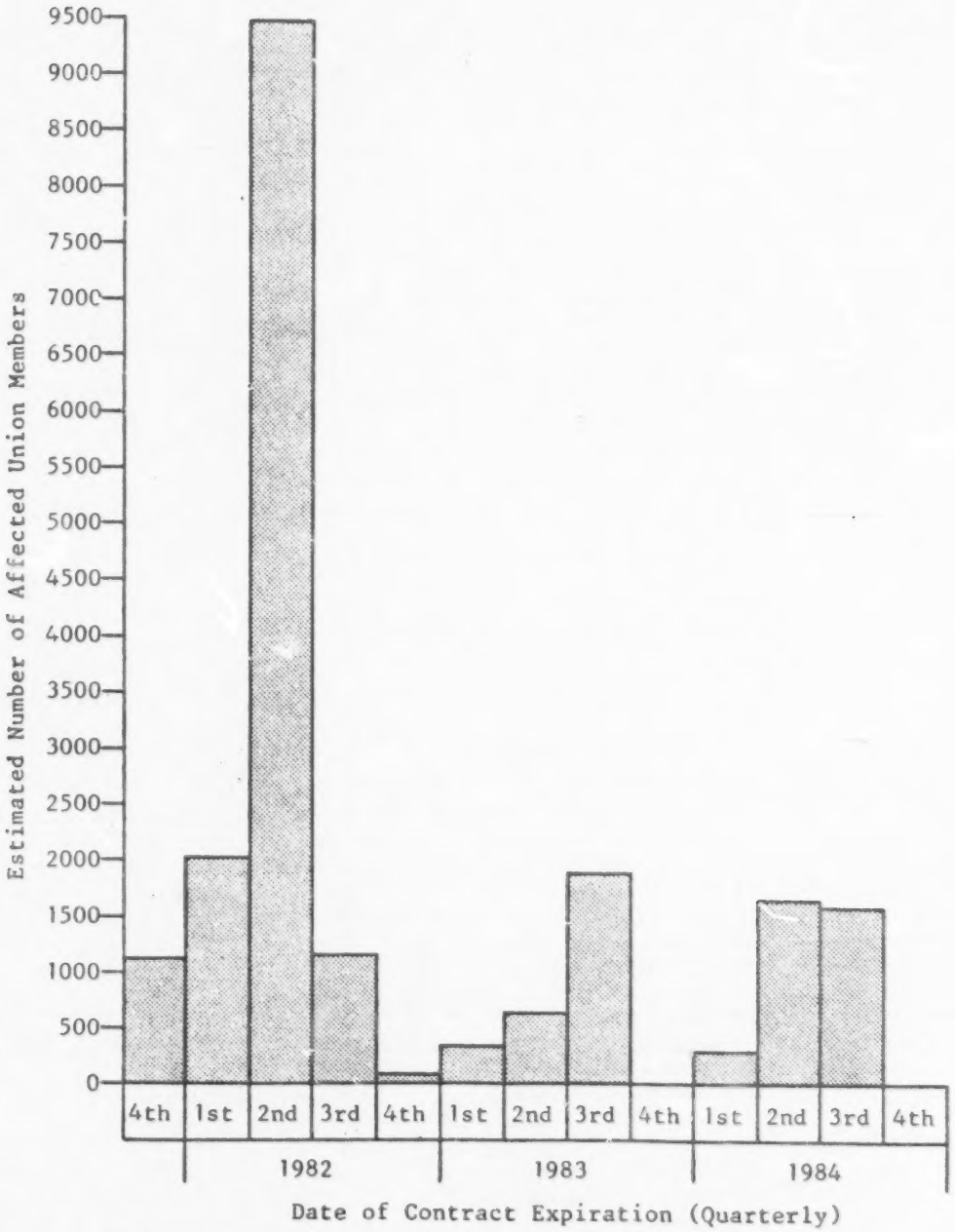


Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 2-12-81 No. E-541

APPENDIX GRAPH 13

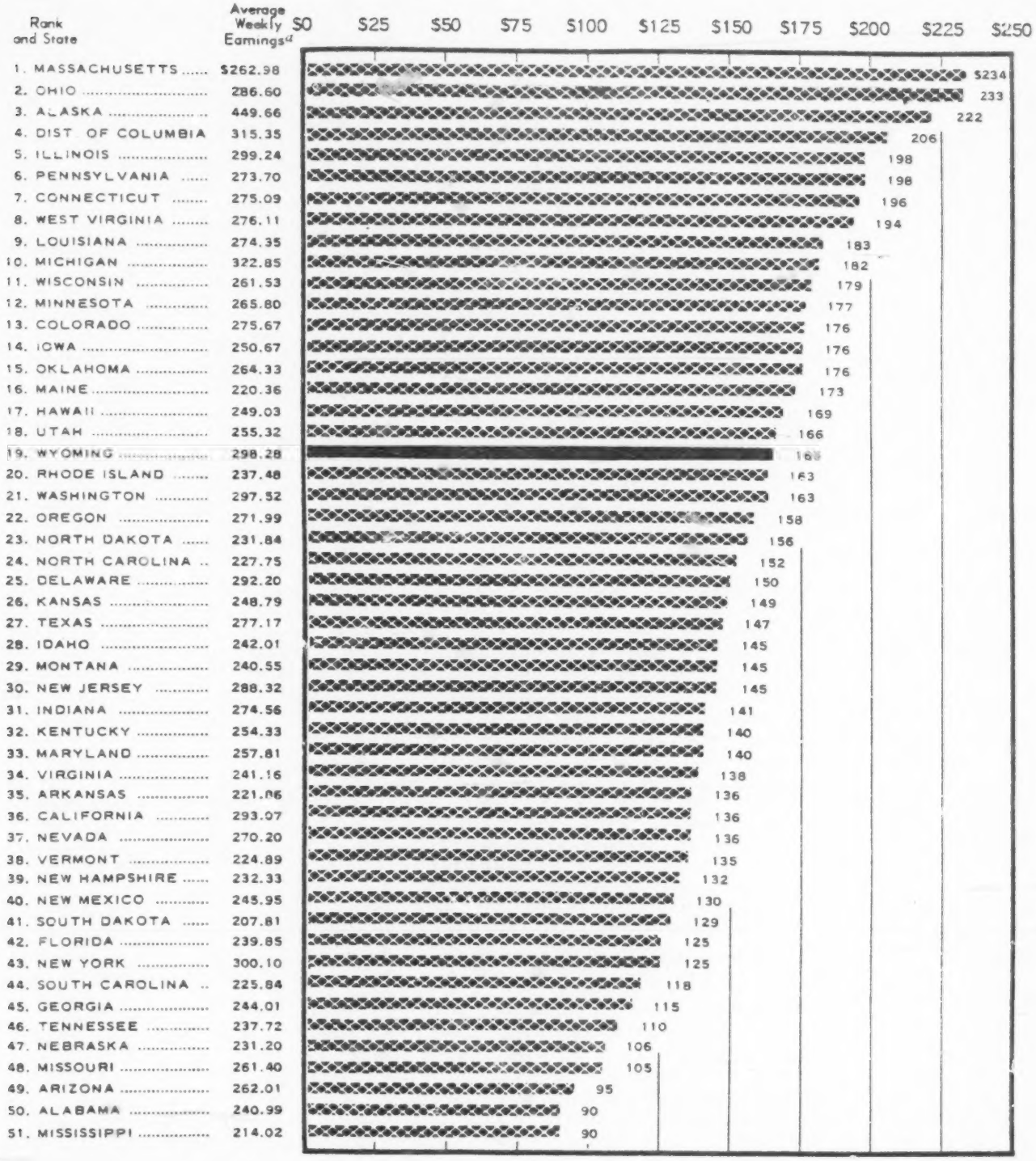
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AFFECTED UNION MEMBERS IN WYOMING BY DATE OF CONTRACT EXPIRATION*



*3,638 union members were working under expired contracts at the time of this survey.

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1981-82
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX GRAPH 14
MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT, INCLUDING DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW, JANUARY, 1982

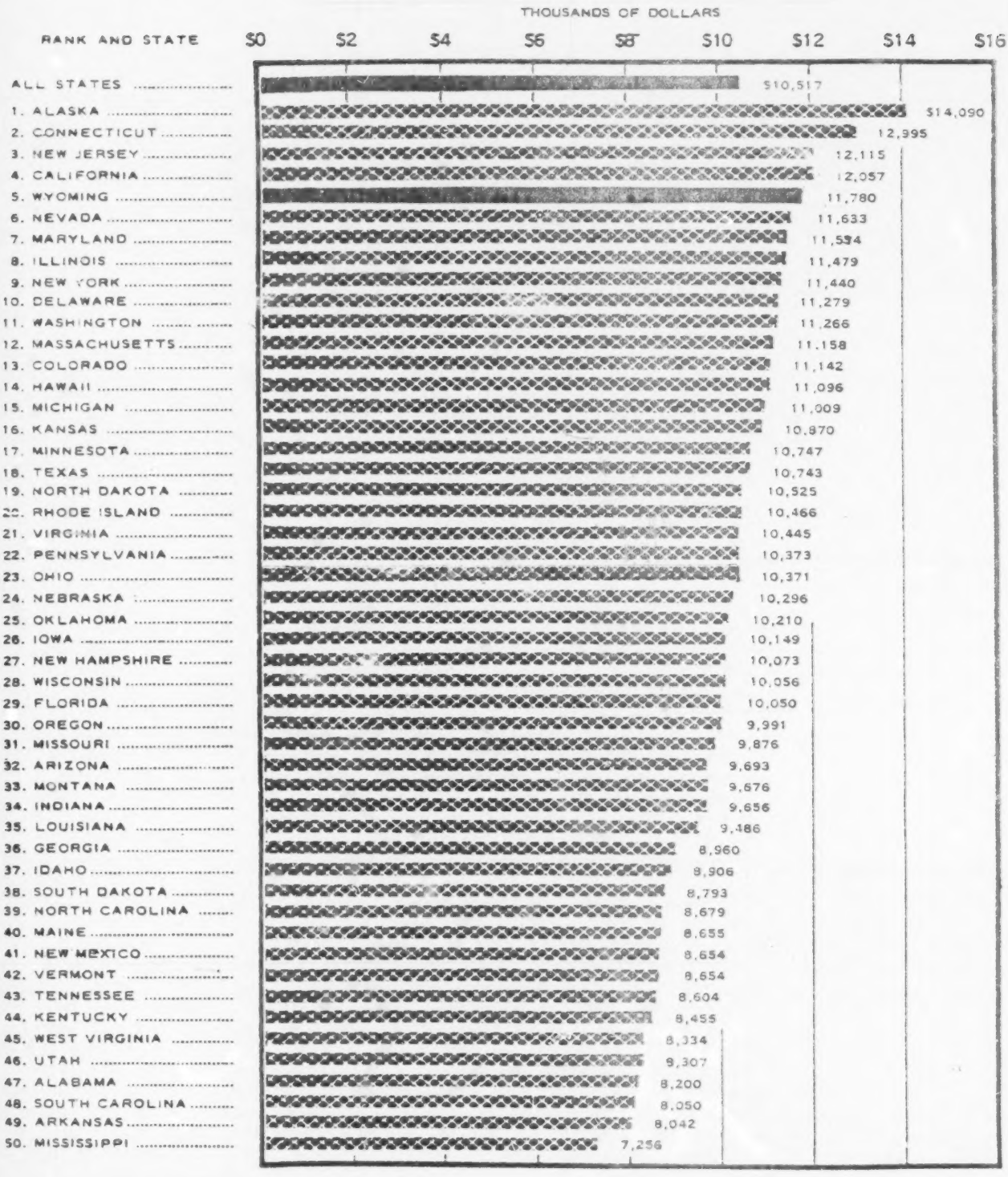


[a] Average weekly earnings in covered employment in 1980 (preliminary). Data from U.S. Department of Labor, tabulations by state agencies.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 2-22-82 No. A-505

APPENDIX GRAPH 15

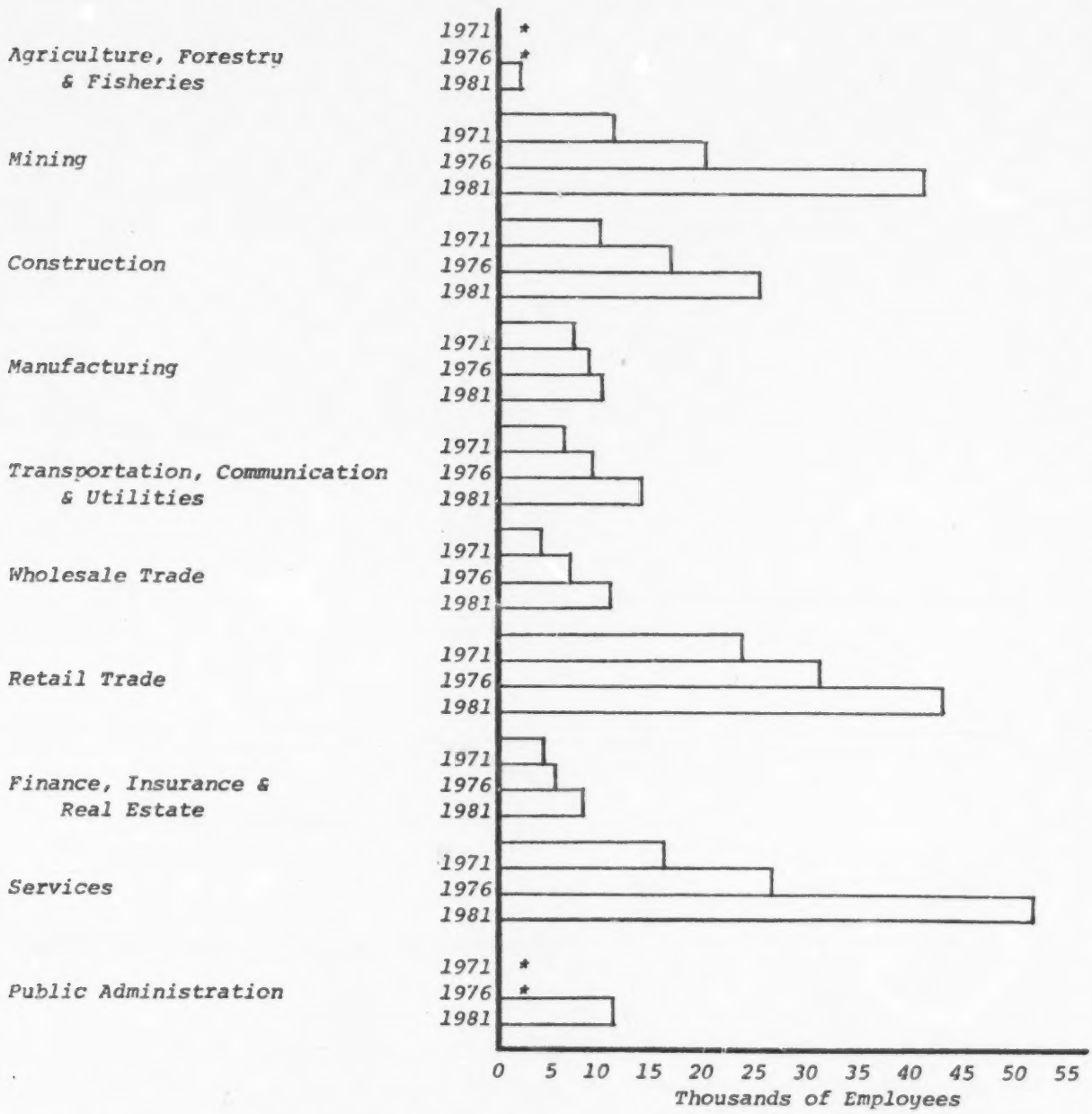
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 6-10-82 No. E-540

APPENDIX GRAPH 16
WYOMING COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1/
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP 2/
THIRD QUARTER, SELECTED YEARS

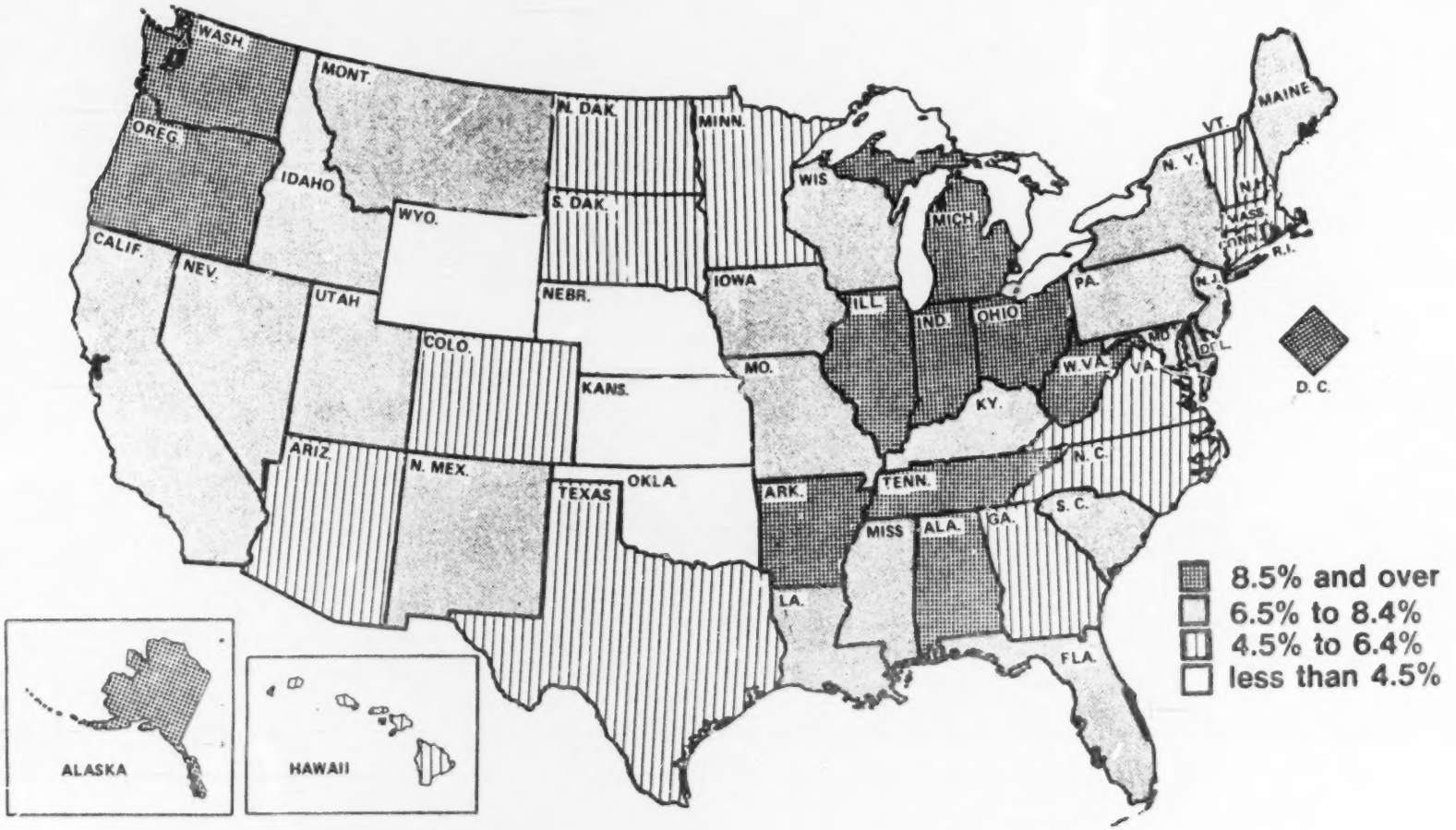


Source: Wyoming ES-202 Quarterly Area Breakdown
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section

1/ Employees covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Law
2/ Industrial groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Revised in 1972, some effect may have occurred on the shown numbers.
** Less than 1000 employees.*

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 1

Unemployment Rates by State, 1981* Annual Average

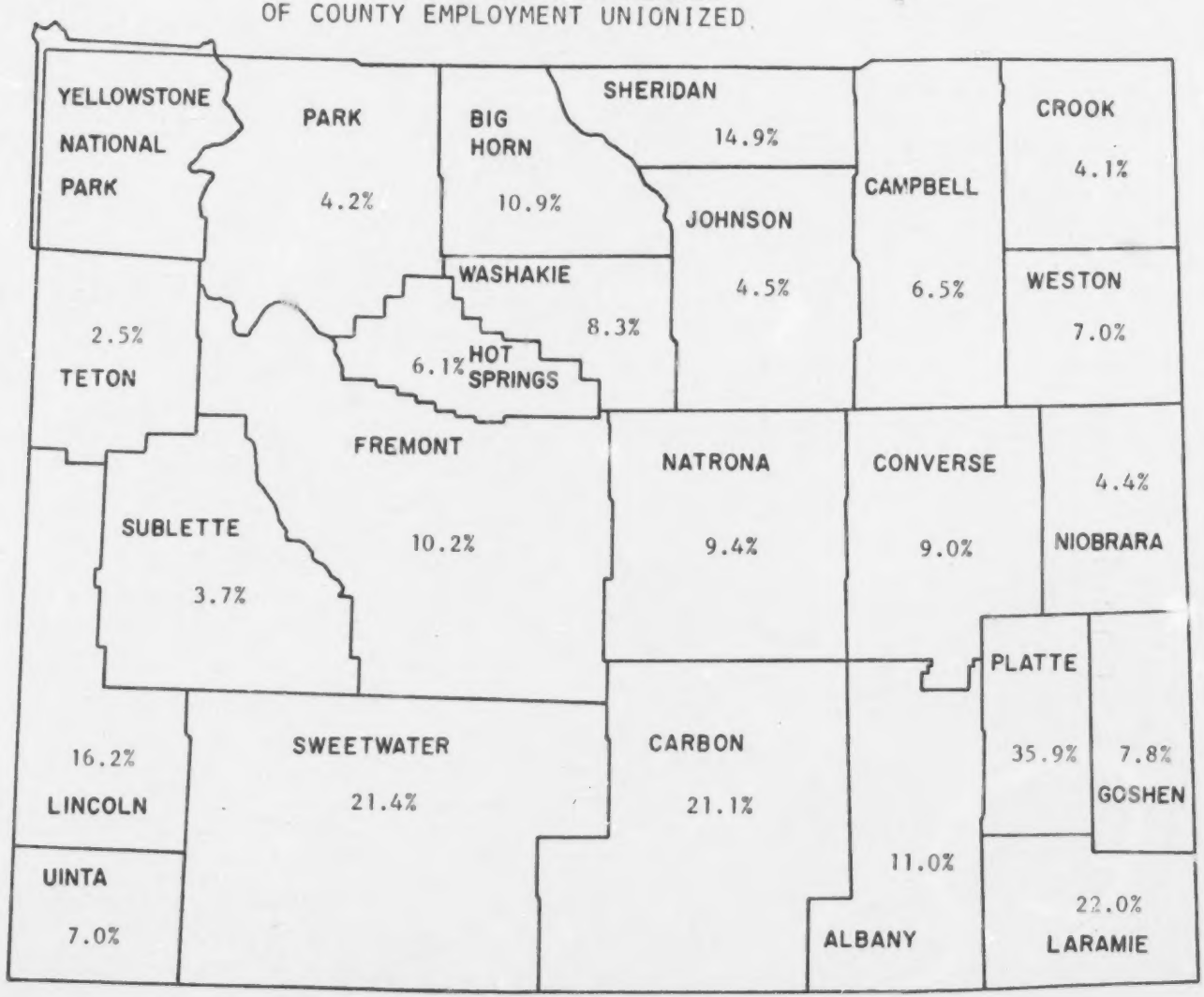


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1982

* These estimates incorporate population counts from the 1980 Decennial Census.

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 2

WYOMING COUNTIES WITH PERCENT
OF COUNTY EMPLOYMENT UNIONIZED



Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1981-82
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 1

WYOMING

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	National Rate	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1960	5.5			7.7	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.9	4.2
1961	6.7	7.1	9.6	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	5.9
1962	5.5	8.9	10.0	9.9	7.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.9	6.5
1963	5.7	9.6	11.4	10.3	8.0	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	6.3
1964	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.2	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.6	4.8	4.7
1965	4.5	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.4
1966	3.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.0
1967	3.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
1968	3.6	4.9	5.4	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.2	3.9
1969	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
1970	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.5
1971	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.6
1972	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
1973	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
1974	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.4
1975	8.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
1976	7.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1
1977	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	5.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.7
1980	7.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.0
1981	7.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.1
1982		5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1									

Prepared by Research & Analysis .

APPENDIX TABLE 2

WYOMING
1981 LABOR FORCE

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	233,263	235,557	240,619	245,775	253,405	268,687	261,321	260,767	258,036	252,608	247,442	242,519	250,000
Albany	12,786	12,935	13,230	13,617	14,036	14,125	13,814	13,621	13,911	13,699	13,549	13,134	13,538
Big Horn	4,997	5,140	5,306	5,448	5,619	5,986	5,816	5,776	5,986	5,854	5,618	5,252	5,566
Campbell	15,508	15,955	16,514	17,313	18,030	19,055	18,547	18,557	18,549	18,498	18,034	17,978	17,711
Carbon	10,606	10,602	10,833	10,810	11,080	11,786	11,345	11,409	11,153	11,113	10,918	10,347	11,000
Converse	7,917	7,790	7,920	8,155	8,256	8,454	8,119	8,164	8,088	7,876	7,928	7,869	8,045
Crook	2,115	2,197	2,369	2,435	2,545	2,797	2,391	2,454	2,639	2,500	2,436	2,344	2,435
Fremont	17,861	18,006	18,409	18,336	18,653	19,360	18,784	18,735	18,271	18,069	17,821	17,750	18,338
Goshen	5,924	5,914	5,972	6,050	6,292	6,673	6,201	6,282	6,175	6,495	6,152	6,052	6,182
Hot Springs	2,558	2,621	2,608	2,689	2,809	2,813	2,769	2,650	2,743	2,551	2,494	2,459	2,647
Johnson	3,411	3,461	3,502	3,769	3,895	4,340	4,138	4,142	4,207	3,968	3,874	3,782	3,874
Laramie	32,310	32,408	33,123	33,565	33,867	35,034	34,238	33,877	33,417	33,248	32,958	32,368	33,367
Lincoln	4,940	5,086	5,151	5,351	5,605	6,143	5,880	5,853	6,009	6,060	6,009	5,595	5,640
Natrona	39,899	40,187	41,015	42,195	42,931	44,529	42,794	42,369	41,717	42,688	42,253	41,648	42,019
Niobrara	1,141	1,189	1,239	1,403	1,483	1,577	1,455	1,448	1,560	1,470	1,406	1,234	1,384
Park	10,253	10,370	10,714	11,402	12,424	15,621	15,800	16,064	14,402	12,060	11,172	11,017	12,608
Platte	5,202	5,004	4,990	4,887	5,084	5,086	4,587	4,533	4,584	4,405	4,188	4,114	4,722
Sheridan	10,731	10,944	11,255	11,261	11,455	11,777	11,438	11,643	11,718	11,467	11,024	10,810	11,294
Sublette	2,045	2,202	2,179	2,278	2,279	2,546	2,487	2,556	2,601	2,498	2,460	2,218	2,363
Sweetwater	22,001	22,097	22,793	23,078	23,974	24,956	24,149	24,114	24,614	23,852	23,823	23,196	23,554
Teton	5,716	5,674	5,786	5,461	6,186	8,529	9,097	9,108	8,029	6,636	6,187	6,174	6,882
Uinta	7,262	7,326	7,479	7,689	7,999	8,288	8,275	8,321	8,494	8,533	8,378	8,613	8,055
Washakie	4,777	5,053	4,814	4,935	5,091	5,441	5,428	5,319	5,242	5,272	5,111	4,996	5,124
Weston	3,302	3,397	3,418	3,646	3,811	3,773	3,768	3,773	3,928	3,793	3,646	3,571	3,652

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 3

WYOMING
1981 EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	222,378	224,516	229,347	235,746	244,093	258,385	252,071	251,807	249,452	243,457	237,076	231,672	240,000
Albany	12,020	12,187	12,298	12,857	13,251	13,283	13,043	12,949	13,243	12,971	12,759	12,378	12,770
Big Horn	4,825	4,963	5,111	5,293	5,459	5,814	5,641	5,582	5,813	5,709	5,382	5,110	5,392
Campbell	14,904	15,332	15,888	16,820	17,493	18,235	17,921	17,942	17,947	17,769	17,341	17,313	17,076
Carbon	10,193	10,207	10,338	10,291	10,612	11,298	10,909	11,060	10,828	10,712	10,499	9,881	10,569
Converse	7,525	7,457	7,653	7,908	7,999	8,213	7,942	7,927	7,845	7,658	7,662	7,555	7,779
Crook	2,056	2,148	2,289	2,380	2,475	2,722	2,334	2,385	2,582	2,419	2,301	2,232	2,360
Fremont	16,824	16,934	17,125	17,272	17,725	18,351	17,707	17,703	17,253	17,060	16,697	16,593	17,270
Goshen	5,523	5,545	5,602	5,799	6,033	6,427	5,980	6,071	5,983	6,301	5,919	5,818	5,917
Hot Springs	2,507	2,547	2,563	2,644	2,778	2,779	2,735	2,588	2,689	2,494	2,435	2,385	2,595
Johnson	3,220	3,291	3,356	3,625	3,786	4,205	4,025	4,045	4,101	3,852	3,736	3,610	3,738
Laramie	30,758	30,816	31,490	32,056	32,417	33,265	32,778	32,245	31,888	31,842	31,437	30,660	31,804
Lincoln	4,581	4,727	4,823	5,043	5,328	5,868	5,631	5,657	5,831	5,745	5,573	5,073	5,323
Natrona	38,535	38,864	39,715	40,914	41,659	43,213	41,639	41,256	40,636	41,426	40,985	40,223	40,756
Niobrara	1,115	1,149	1,198	1,370	1,459	1,550	1,431	1,422	1,481	1,431	1,373	1,201	1,348
Park	9,861	10,013	10,394	11,077	12,123	15,254	15,475	15,743	14,044	11,697	10,843	10,666	12,266
Platte	4,685	4,510	4,511	4,532	4,720	4,691	4,246	4,203	4,313	4,185	3,914	3,812	4,360
Sheridan	10,079	10,249	10,514	10,654	10,938	11,315	10,982	11,178	11,360	11,048	10,541	10,276	10,761
Sublette	2,000	2,142	2,135	2,231	2,234	2,478	2,434	2,505	2,542	2,448	2,407	2,171	2,311
Sweetwater	21,108	21,193	21,898	22,366	23,314	24,131	23,331	23,355	23,891	23,127	22,814	22,262	22,732
Teton	5,110	5,058	5,149	4,764	5,747	8,241	8,886	8,946	7,873	6,367	5,770	5,782	6,474
Uinta	7,103	7,155	7,307	7,482	7,866	8,115	8,055	8,148	8,328	8,326	8,201	8,347	7,869
Washakie	4,659	4,754	4,651	4,804	4,966	5,270	5,258	5,194	5,124	5,188	4,956	4,860	4,974
Weston	3,188	3,275	3,337	3,564	3,711	3,667	3,686	3,705	3,857	3,681	3,529	3,467	3,556

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 4

WYOMING
1981 UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	10,885	11,041	11,272	10,029	9,312	10,302	9,250	8,960	8,584	9,151	10,366	10,847	10,000
Albany	766	748	932	760	785	842	771	672	668	728	790	756	768
Big Horn	172	177	195	155	160	172	175	194	173	145	236	142	175
Campbell	604	623	626	493	537	820	626	615	602	729	693	665	636
Carbon	413	395	495	519	468	488	436	349	325	401	419	466	431
Converse	392	333	267	247	257	241	177	237	243	218	266	314	266
Crook	59	49	80	55	70	75	57	69	57	81	135	112	75
Fremont	1,037	1,072	1,284	1,064	928	1,009	1,077	1,032	1,018	1,009	1,124	1,157	1,067
Goshen	401	369	370	251	259	246	221	211	192	194	233	235	265
Hot Springs	51	74	45	45	31	34	34	62	54	57	59	74	52
Johnson	191	170	146	144	109	135	113	97	106	116	138	172	137
Laramie	1,552	1,592	1,633	1,509	1,450	1,769	1,460	1,632	1,529	1,406	1,521	1,708	1,564
Lincoln	359	359	328	308	277	275	249	196	178	315	436	522	317
Natrona	1,364	1,323	1,300	1,281	1,272	1,315	1,155	1,113	1,081	1,262	1,268	1,425	1,263
Niobrara	26	40	40	33	24	27	24	26	79	39	33	33	35
Park	392	357	320	325	301	367	325	321	358	363	329	351	342
Platte	517	494	479	355	364	395	341	330	271	220	274	302	362
Sheridan	652	695	741	607	517	462	456	465	358	419	483	534	532
Sublette	45	60	44	47	45	68	53	51	59	50	53	47	52
Sweetwater	893	904	895	712	660	825	818	759	723	725	1,009	934	821
Teton	606	616	637	697	439	288	211	162	156	269	417	392	408
Uinta	159	171	172	207	133	173	220	173	166	207	177	266	185
Washakie	118	299	163	131	125	171	170	125	118	84	155	136	150
Weston	114	122	81	82	100	106	82	68	71	112	117	104	97

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 5

WYOMING
1981 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.1
Albany	6.0	5.8	7.0	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7
Big Horn	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.5	4.2	2.7	3.1
Campbell	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6
Carbon	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.9
Converse	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.3
Crook	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.1
Fremont	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.5	5.8
Goshen	6.8	6.2	6.2	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.3
Hot Springs	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.0
Johnson	5.6	4.9	4.2	3.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.5	3.5
Laramie	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.3	4.7
Lincoln	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.0	5.2	7.3	9.3	5.6
Natrona	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0
Niobrara	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	5.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.5
Park	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7
Platte	9.9	9.9	9.6	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	5.9	5.0	6.5	7.3	7.7
Sheridan	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.7
Sublette	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Sweetwater	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.0	3.5
Teton	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.8	7.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	4.1	6.7	6.3	5.9
Uinta	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.3
Washakie	2.5	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.9
Weston	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.7

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 6

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Statewide	142,790	145,390	135,800	142,985	153,072	165,869	179,000	193,000	208,000	223,000	232,000	250,000
Albany	9,960	10,180	10,283	10,592	10,743	11,516	12,745	13,614	14,252	13,252	13,082	13,538
Big Horn	4,480	4,540	4,214	4,336	4,466	4,707	5,038	5,266	5,401	5,199	5,366	5,566
Campbell	5,630	4,850	4,480	4,534	5,119	6,653	7,916	10,102	12,136	13,597	14,288	17,711
Carbon	6,550	6,770	5,904	6,141	6,468	6,913	7,277	8,031	9,240	10,106	10,702	11,000
Converse	2,600	3,070	2,966	2,835	3,183	3,942	4,517	5,333	6,175	6,713	7,951	8,045
Crook	2,060	2,030	1,641	1,777	1,860	2,045	2,268	2,407	2,504	2,516	2,411	2,435
Fremont	11,330	11,390	10,775	10,735	11,205	12,074	13,246	14,652	15,961	17,265	18,101	18,338
Goshen	5,210	5,200	4,601	4,903	4,964	5,315	5,798	5,895	5,352	6,096	5,962	6,182
Hot Springs	2,030	2,160	1,998	2,003	1,968	2,250	2,192	2,134	2,158	2,654	2,618	2,647
Johnson	2,540	2,380	2,228	2,305	2,575	2,973	2,986	2,878	2,892	3,317	3,501	3,874
Laramie	21,280	21,350	20,540	22,386	23,358	24,064	24,989	25,964	27,416	29,056	31,029	33,367
Lincoln	4,240	4,680	3,334	3,408	3,860	4,005	4,415	4,818	5,199	4,910	5,020	5,640
Natrona	22,310	22,700	20,764	21,642	23,257	26,200	27,685	30,590	33,765	38,161	38,969	42,019
Niobrara	1,520	1,510	1,251	1,121	1,144	1,290	1,429	1,455	1,480	1,324	1,250	1,384
Park	7,570	7,650	8,461	8,871	8,962	9,794	10,321	11,123	11,635	11,496	11,461	12,608
Platte	2,700	2,770	2,745	2,818	3,018	3,159	3,373	3,766	4,104	5,788	6,283	4,722
Sheridan	7,600	7,710	7,269	7,226	7,595	8,112	8,803	9,515	10,183	10,888	10,691	11,294
Sublette	1,770	1,840	1,806	1,741	1,861	2,016	2,082	2,183	2,319	2,171	2,145	2,363
Sweetwater	7,800	8,310	8,624	11,217	14,233	14,497	15,436	16,346	17,165	19,132	21,018	23,554
Teton	3,070	3,350	3,351	3,701	4,104	4,506	4,885	5,400	6,010	6,096	6,316	6,882
Uinta	2,870	2,920	2,870	3,021	3,278	3,538	3,642	4,089	4,552	5,195	5,972	8,055
Washakie	3,570	3,740	3,268	3,256	3,286	3,608	4,127	4,424	4,520	4,852	4,744	5,124
Weston	2,800	2,830	2,427	2,416	2,565	2,692	2,830	3,015	3,081	3,216	3,120	3,652

* 1970 & 1971 data based on number of jobs at place of work. 1972 and subsequent data based on number of workers and place of residence. Information for 1972 & later is benchmarked to current ponulation survey data from BLS.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Statewide	136,500	139,040	130,609	138,207	147,885	158,888	171,000	186,000	201,000	217,000	223,000	240,000
Albany	9,430	9,640	9,964	10,236	10,419	11,072	12,309	13,151	13,804	12,769	12,391	12,770
Big Horn	4,340	4,330	3,998	4,166	4,295	4,480	4,810	5,046	5,203	5,058	5,181	5,392
Campbell	5,460	4,650	4,349	4,413	4,980	6,461	7,648	9,792	11,757	13,240	13,747	17,076
Carbon	6,270	6,540	5,709	5,976	6,282	6,647	7,033	7,788	9,016	9,924	10,424	10,569
Converse	2,490	2,970	2,864	2,750	3,096	3,826	4,412	5,186	6,010	6,573	7,707	7,779
Crook	2,020	1,920	1,564	1,729	1,799	1,983	2,205	2,334	2,435	2,453	2,332	2,360
Fremont	10,750	10,740	10,277	10,258	10,711	11,381	12,597	14,023	15,251	16,710	17,256	17,270
Goshen	4,970	5,000	4,427	4,698	4,820	5,090	5,583	5,669	5,638	5,927	5,674	5,917
Hot Springs	1,980	2,080	1,932	1,955	1,921	2,185	2,123	2,077	2,104	2,617	2,567	2,595
Johnson	2,450	2,280	2,157	2,237	2,499	2,874	2,889	2,795	2,794	3,245	3,398	3,738
Laramie	20,290	20,490	19,834	21,729	22,578	22,966	23,984	24,943	26,460	28,245	29,750	31,804
Lincoln	3,940	4,420	3,130	3,219	3,680	3,749	4,143	4,505	4,903	4,673	4,695	5,323
Natrona	21,400	21,740	20,015	20,991	22,528	25,264	26,847	29,785	32,945	37,329	37,780	40,756
Niobrara	1,460	1,450	1,206	1,108	1,112	1,252	1,374	1,410	1,419	1,291	1,208	1,348
Park	7,150	7,290	8,131	8,574	8,666	9,404	9,923	10,754	11,260	11,215	11,078	12,266
Platte	2,650	2,680	2,667	2,752	2,939	3,067	3,246	3,650	3,971	5,633	5,904	4,360
Sheridan	7,320	7,380	6,945	6,945	7,286	7,760	8,443	9,159	9,814	10,599	10,205	10,761
Sublette	1,750	1,790	1,742	1,692	1,813	1,950	2,019	2,123	2,259	2,120	2,080	2,311
Sweetwater	7,400	7,980	8,333	10,912	13,837	13,920	14,759	15,710	16,545	18,553	20,280	22,732
Teton	2,920	3,170	3,170	3,503	3,798	4,114	4,484	4,974	5,657	5,817	5,944	6,474
Uinta	2,710	2,780	2,755	2,901	3,170	3,399	3,476	3,927	4,400	5,090	5,800	7,869
Washakie	3,400	3,540	3,122	3,124	3,165	3,458	3,979	4,290	4,370	4,703	4,580	4,974
Weston	2,660	2,710	2,318	2,337	2,491	2,586	2,714	2,909	2,985	3,116	3,019	3,556

APPENDIX TABLE 8

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYED

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Statewide	6,290	6,350	5,191	4,778	5,187	6,981	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000
Albany	530	530	318	356	324	444	436	463	448	483	691	768
Big Horn	140	210	216	170	171	227	228	220	198	142	185	175
Campbell	170	200	130	121	139	192	268	310	380	356	541	636
Carbon	280	220	195	163	186	266	245	243	224	181	278	431
Converse	110	100	102	85	87	116	105	147	165	141	245	266
Crook	40	110	77	48	61	62	63	73	68	62	79	75
Fremont	580	650	498	476	493	693	650	629	710	554	845	1,067
Goshen	240	200	174	205	144	225	216	226	214	169	288	265
Hot Springs	50	80	67	48	47	65	69	57	54	38	51	52
Johnson	90	100	72	68	76	99	97	83	98	73	102	137
Laramie	990	860	706	657	780	1,098	1,005	1,021	956	811	1,279	1,564
Lincoln	300	260	204	190	180	256	272	313	296	237	325	317
Natrona	910	960	749	650	729	936	838	805	820	831	1,189	1,263
Niobrara	60	60	45	13	32	38	55	45	61	33	40	35
Park	420	360	330	297	297	390	398	369	376	281	382	342
Platte	50	90	78	66	79	92	126	116	133	155	379	362
Sheridan	280	330	324	282	309	352	360	356	369	290	486	532
Sublette	20	50	64	49	48	66	63	60	60	51	65	52
Sweetwater	400	330	291	306	397	577	677	636	620	478	739	821
Teton	150	180	181	198	306	392	401	426	353	280	373	408
Uinta	160	140	115	119	108	139	166	162	152	105	173	185
Washakie	170	200	147	132	121	150	147	134	150	149	164	150
Weston	140	120	108	79	73	100	115	106	95	100	101	97

APPENDIX TABLE 9

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Statewide	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.9	4.1
Albany	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	5.3	5.7
Big Horn	3.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.1
Campbell	3.0	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.6
Carbon	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.6	3.9
Converse	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.1	3.3
Crook	2.0	5.4	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.1
Fremont	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.2	4.7	5.8
Goshen	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	4.3
Hot Springs	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.0
Johnson	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.5
Laramie	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.8	4.1	4.7
Lincoln	7.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.7	4.8	6.5	5.6
Natrona	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.0
Niobrara	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.5
Park	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.7
Platte	1.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.7	6.0	7.7
Sheridan	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.7	4.5	4.7
Sublette	1.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.2
Sweetwater	5.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.5
Teton	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.4	7.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	5.9	4.6	5.9	5.9
Uinta	5.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.3
Washakie	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.9
Weston	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7

APPENDIX TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT

1983

	AGRICULTURE	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSPORT	TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	OTHERS	TOTALS
ALBANY..	212	20	706	529	706	2658	472	1923	4446	997	12672
BIG HORN	687	860	400	392	259	604	125	298	1085	1096	5808
CAMPBELL	225	4464	3893	221	1013	3159	434	1780	1735	1210	16130
CARBON..	474	3916	1170	414	934	1933	375	1585	2003	1047	13854
CONVERSE	269	2551	738	89	491	1274	178	492	1092	1052	8229
CROOK...	175	385	209	174	138	283	27	108	469	738	2708
FREMONT.	388	4197	1096	750	776	3169	445	2872	3340	1898	18935
GOSHEN..	700	42	278	308	219	1079	123	674	1054	1358	5837
HOT SPRG	118	425	233	37	109	434	83	483	590	289	2802
JOHNSON.	224	550	393	111	86	485	98	730	525	760	3954
LARAMIE.	493	160	2670	2095	4286	7271	1763	5182	13539	3039	40504
LINCOLN.	218	1532	489	464	484	828	199	387	923	1034	6561
NATRONA.	336	7914	4161	1752	2789	10560	1729	6225	5399	2896	43764
NIOBRARA	163	46	43	49	38	234	33	105	248	472	1431
PARK....	683	966	828	1012	460	2275	273	2372	2257	1613	12743
PLATTE..	379	397	638	101	226	901	124	599	764	906	5040
SHERIDAN	478	1293	1541	534	442	2624	470	2084	2303	1675	13447
SUBLETTE	274	251	366	30	169	363	40	161	406	421	2483
SWTWATER	136	6741	3542	416	1734	4582	403	2246	2893	1374	24070
TETON...	132	21	863	209	204	2033	245	2339	1019	1037	8105
UINTA...	111	2337	590	125	768	1415	149	732	1212	746	8190
WASHAKIE	597	402	344	606	324	796	136	760	821	624	5414
WESTON..	140	625	279	253	246	590	95	274	567	727	3799
WYOMING.	7614	40105	25479	10677	16908	49562	8030	34421	48697	27017	268514

Source: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Research & Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, November, 1981.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

1983

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY..	2004	1934	2223	2132	1487	1324	3300	2490	6902	6987	996	1330	33116
BIG HORN	851	821	853	807	539	484	474	450	3148	3211	724	942	13309
CAMPBELL	2040	1967	2558	2473	1403	1413	1106	1038	8965	7838	582	589	31978
CARBON..	1584	1527	1870	1785	1029	1014	856	789	6762	6374	980	1097	25671
CONVERSE	1087	1048	1313	1268	721	657	574	545	4683	4506	456	581	17445
CROOK...	402	388	403	385	261	242	217	259	1470	1508	273	320	6132
FREMONT.	3202	3091	3373	3231	1805	1746	1591	1543	10594	10841	1389	1719	44130
GOSHEN..	795	767	817	785	434	374	463	425	2917	3073	680	979	12514
HOT SPRG	379	366	390	386	230	188	202	186	1433	1561	350	490	6166
JOHNSON.	522	503	550	545	304	276	248	249	2000	2068	368	454	8091
LARAMIE.	5214	5028	5364	5186	2912	2786	3496	3041	18995	19917	2819	4004	78769
LINCOLN.	867	836	871	861	515	457	480	521	3168	3170	548	643	13062
NATRONA.	5409	5217	6177	5934	3092	3010	2723	2769	21208	21527	2456	3317	82844
NIOBRARA	178	172	176	172	96	76	97	106	685	713	201	297	2975
PARK....	1496	1442	1513	1467	818	767	800	805	5399	5721	963	1276	22472
PLATTE..	567	547	712	695	426	418	334	331	2634	2334	479	630	10115
SHERIDAN	1830	1765	2029	1948	1016	960	906	809	7396	7477	1320	1857	29320
SUBLETTE	292	281	291	290	199	161	187	195	1166	1127	203	213	4611
SWEETWATER	2679	2583	3315	3198	2012	1982	1620	1489	12189	11317	1460	1666	45517
TETON...	704	679	820	803	440	401	332	335	2824	3028	268	322	10961
UINTA...	974	939	1225	1172	687	616	476	424	4299	3682	503	596	15597
WASHAKIE	677	653	701	684	396	370	386	366	2635	2645	440	543	10502
WESTON..	531	512	536	496	302	299	325	272	2003	1929	325	426	7962
WYOMING.	34295	33077	38091	36714	21134	20132	21206	19447	133410	132640	18795	24301	533249

Source: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Research & Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, November, 1981.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

FORECASTS

FINAL POPULATION MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALBANY..	31107	31749	32394	33116	33874	34463	35082	35729	36264	36771	37275
BIG HORN	12467	12707	12986	13309	13584	13892	14198	14500	14780	15045	15298
CAMPBELL	25862	27920	29870	31978	33901	35936	37973	40022	42051	44143	46224
CARBON..	22475	23444	24589	25671	26795	27915	29032	30152	31228	32350	33388
CONVERSE	14520	15568	16482	17444	18402	19362	20321	21277	22711	23032	24075
CROOK...	5707	5825	5966	6132	6271	6441	6602	6754	6921	7066	7225
FREMONT.	40462	41608	42857	44129	45447	46777	48109	49375	50639	51852	53032
GOSHEN..	12030	12156	12288	12514	12716	12900	13080	13246	13382	13514	13632
HOT SPRG	5845	5944	6056	6166	6275	6411	6525	6626	6741	6836	6920
JOHNSON.	7015	7372	7720	8091	8480	8822	9171	9524	9861	10211	10557
LARAMIE.	73101	74715	76720	78768	80872	83025	85202	87271	89266	91169	92928
LINCOLN.	11986	12205	12637	13042	13456	13897	14324	14721	15115	15536	15911
NATRONA.	74950	77490	80173	82842	85415	87890	90320	92657	94847	96910	98815
NIOBRARA	2912	2932	2953	2975	3023	3047	3080	3102	3119	3134	3148
PARK....	21074	21377	21789	22472	23034	23661	24232	24825	25342	25841	26320
PLATTE..	11665	9427	9808	10115	10478	10831	11205	11556	11922	12287	12657
SHERIDAN	26070	27164	28236	29320	30411	31474	32523	33540	34548	35513	36462
SUBLETTE	4322	4409	4489	4611	4708	4817	4934	5043	5146	5246	5363
SWEETWATER	41758	43134	44250	45517	46772	48103	49389	50755	52094	53439	54794
TETON...	9509	9828	10563	10961	11626	12099	12693	13209	13766	14268	14805
UINTA...	12453	19555	16559	15597	17338	20239	16331	17561	18081	18868	19551
WASHAKIE	9473	9808	10131	10502	10862	11233	11576	11949	12267	12621	12946
WESTON..	7360	7585	7761	7962	8219	8458	8689	8925	9156	9395	9596
WYOMING.	484132	503932	517285	533242	551970	571703	584602	602331	619257	635076	650931

Source: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Research & Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, November, 1981

APPENDIX TABLE 13

FINAL EMPLOYMENT

PROJECTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALBANY..	11985	12213	12444	12672	12902	13130	13361	13589	13820	14051	14279
BIG HORN	5443	5564	5686	5808	5930	6052	6174	6295	6417	6539	6661
CAMPBELL	14565	15756	16947	18138	19330	20521	21712	22903	24094	25288	26479
CARBON..	12058	12657	13257	13854	14454	15053	15650	16250	16850	17449	18046
CONVERSE	6853	7312	7772	8229	8686	9146	9603	10063	10730	10980	11437
CROOK...	2539	2595	2652	2708	2765	2822	2879	2935	2992	3048	3105
FREMONT.	17487	17970	18452	18935	19414	19897	20380	20858	21341	21824	22303
GOSHEN..	5637	5703	5769	5837	5904	5970	6038	6104	6172	6239	6305
HOT SPRG	2655	2704	2753	2802	2851	2900	2949	2998	3046	3095	3144
JOHNSON.	3451	3626	3796	3966	4141	4311	4481	4651	4821	4991	5161
LARAMIE.	37844	38734	39619	40504	41394	42278	43168	44053	44938	45828	46713
LINCOLN.	6011	6195	6379	6561	6745	6927	7111	7295	7477	7662	7843
NATRONA.	39852	41201	42510	43764	44973	46136	47264	48355	49416	50448	51451
NIOBRARA	1419	1423	1427	1431	1436	1440	1444	1448	1452	1456	1460
PARK....	11940	12204	12473	12743	13013	13277	13547	13817	14087	14351	14621
PLATTE..	5809	4691	4851	5040	5229	5418	5609	5798	5987	6176	6365
SHERIDAN	12038	12505	12976	13447	13919	14390	14861	15328	15799	16271	16742
SUBLETTE	2342	2389	2435	2483	2531	2578	2625	2672	2720	2768	2814
SWTWATER	22079	22742	23407	24070	24735	25400	26063	26728	27391	28055	28718
TETON...	6952	7337	7723	8105	8491	8876	9262	9648	10033	10419	10801
UINTA...	6443	9501	8872	8190	9083	10562	8976	9397	9819	10240	10662
WASHAKIE	4927	5091	5250	5414	5574	5738	5897	6061	6220	6385	6544
WESTON..	3507	3604	3702	3799	3898	3994	4093	4190	4288	4385	4484
WYOMING.	243824	253729	261165	268514	277406	286827	293156	301448	309922	317956	326147

Source: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Research & Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, November, 1981.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Changes in selected components of the Consumer and Producer Price Indexes, 1980–81

Grouping	Relative importance, Dec. 1980	Percent change		Contribution[1]		Compound annual rate, seasonally adjusted except as noted, for 3 months ended			
						1981			
		Dec. 1979 to Dec. 1980	Dec. 1980 to Dec. 1981	Dec. 1979 to Dec. 1980	Dec. 1980 to Dec. 1981	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)[2]									
All items	100.0	12.4	8.9	100.0	100.0	9.6	6.1	12.8	5.4
Food and beverages	18.3	10.1	4.3	15.3	8.9	5.6	2.3	7.6	1.8
Food at home	12.0	10.6	3.0	10.4	4.0	3.8	0.3	7.8	-0.3
Food away from home	5.3	9.5	7.2	4.2	4.3	9.0	6.6	7.1	6.1
Alcoholic beverages	1.0	7.6	5.8	.6	.6	9.2	5.6	7.0	1.4
Housing	45.5	13.7	10.2	49.7	51.9	7.7	13.0	16.9	3.6
Shelter	31.6	15.1	9.9	37.6	35.0	3.9	15.1	19.8	1.8
Rent, residential[3]	5.1	9.1	8.5	3.9	4.8	7.0	7.7	10.2	9.0
Homeownership	25.8	16.5	10.1	33.2	29.1	2.9	16.9	21.5	0.3
Home purchase[3]	10.3	11.4	1.2	9.5	1.4	-8.8	8.7	12.4	-5.7
Financing, taxes and insurance[3]	12.0	23.3	17.9	20.5	24.0	11.4	25.9	33.1	3.6
Maintenance and repairs	3.5	10.6	9.2	3.1	3.7	11.8	10.7	8.9	5.6
Fuel and other utilities	6.5	13.6	14.5	7.1	10.6	26.1	8.6	14.8	9.3
Household furnishings and operation	7.3	8.1	7.6	5.0	6.3	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.8
Apparel and upkeep	4.9	6.8	3.6	2.8	2.0	4.9	2.6	6.4	0.8
Apparel commodities	4.2	6.0	2.7	2.1	1.3	3.7	1.8	5.5	-0.2
Apparel services	0.7	12.4	9.4	.7	.7	11.4	8.9	9.8	7.7
Transportation	19.0	14.7	11.0	22.0	23.3	19.2	2.3	11.6	11.6
Private transportation	17.8	14.0	10.4	19.8	20.8	19.1	1.6	10.0	12.0
Public transportation[3]	1.2	25.6	19.2	2.2	2.6	21.2	14.3	37.5	5.8
Medical care	4.7	10.0	12.5	3.9	6.6	11.9	11.8	14.4	11.7
Medical care commodities	0.8	10.0	11.3	.6	1.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	9.1
Medical care services	3.9	10.0	12.7	3.3	5.6	12.1	11.6	14.9	12.3
Entertainment	3.6	9.6	7.2	2.9	2.9	9.5	5.1	6.9	7.3
Other goods and services	4.0	10.1	9.8	3.3	4.4	8.8	11.3	10.8	8.4
All items	100.0	12.4	8.9	100.0	100.0	9.6	6.1	12.8	5.4
Food	17.3	10.2	4.3	14.6	8.2	5.3	2.2	7.7	1.7
Commodities less food and energy	33.7	9.9	5.9	27.7	22.2	3.5	8.7	9.5	2.2
Energy[3]	10.8	18.1	11.9	15.1	14.5	49.1	4.7	3.0	-2.4
Services less energy	38.1	14.1	12.9	42.6	55.1	10.6	14.8	19.1	7.6
All items	100.0	12.4	8.9	100.0	100.0	9.6	6.1	12.8	5.4
Services	41.6	14.2	13.0	47.0	60.8	10.9	14.8	19.2	7.8
Commodities	58.4	11.1	6.0	53.0	39.2	8.8	3.2	8.5	3.6
All items less food, energy, and mortgage interest costs	62.0	9.9	8.0	51.0	55.3	6.7	8.6	11.4	5.2
All items (X-11 approach)	—	10.8	8.5	—	—	10.7	5.9	10.1	7.5
Producer Price Index (PPI) by stage of processing[2]									
Finished goods	100.0	11.8	7.0	100.0	100.0	12.8	7.1	3.4	5.2
Finished energy goods	12.1	27.8	14.3	26.9	24.4	56.6	3.5	-3.6	9.7
Consumer foods	23.1	7.5	1.5	16.1	5.0	5.1	3.5	1.6	-3.7
Finished goods less food	76.9	13.3	8.7	83.9	95.0	15.3	8.1	4.0	7.7
Finished goods less food and energy	65.0	10.7	7.6	57.0	70.6	8.8	9.0	5.6	7.4
Finished consumer goods less food	56.6	14.2	8.4	62.2	68.0	16.5	7.6	3.2	7.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	44.6	10.4	6.9	35.5	43.6	7.4	8.8	5.4	6.4
Capital equipment	20.3	11.4	9.2	21.5	27.1	11.6	10.0	5.7	9.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	100.0	12.6	6.1	100.0	100.0	11.5	7.4	3.8	2.0
Intermediate energy goods	16.2	25.4	11.1	28.5	29.2	47.0	1.9	-2.1	4.2
Intermediate food and feeds	6.5	16.1	-12.4	7.5	-9.0	-17.2	-.3	-18.3	-12.9
Intermediate materials less foods, feeds	93.6	12.4	7.4	92.5	109.0	13.6	8.0	5.2	2.8
Intermediate materials less food, energy	77.3	10.1	6.7	64.0	79.8	8.3	8.8	7.1	2.4
Crude materials	100.0	12.8	-3.7	100.0	100.0	3.4	10.8	-9.7	-16.6
Crude energy materials[3]	26.8	26.9	22.9	46.4	-166.8	110.0	4.3	1.1	2.9
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	57.7	8.6	-14.0	43.1	219.8	-15.6	6.4	-18.2	-25.5
Crude nonfood materials	42.3	19.1	10.4	56.5	-119.8	34.3	16.1	1.1	-5.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy	15.5	7.5	-11.3	10.3	47.0	-44.5	47.7	1.2	-22.5

[1]Percent of overall change attributable to each specific item.
[2]See "Definitions" and "Notes" preceding tables 22-30 of Current Labor Statistics in this *Review*.
[3]Not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Data shown above and elsewhere in this article may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 1981. In addition, PPI data through September 1981 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, April, 1982
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Index
Prices as of April 7,8,and 9, 1982

City	Rank	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
Jackson	1	132.92	100.67	173.31	105.71	101.29	105.31	103.67
Casper	2	113.25	104.71	123.65	91.21	107.53	111.10	107.58
Rock Springs	3	110.46	102.06	119.55	102.95	103.60	100.28	108.04
Riverton	4	110.36	103.05	119.51	98.27	105.38	103.37	103.51
Kemmerer	5	110.22	94.01	122.56	102.44	102.79	98.07	109.96
Gillette	6	110.20	107.17	116.66	95.62	104.86	109.33	106.02
Evanston	7	109.88	100.10	117.87	111.67	103.24	105.21	106.51
Sheridan	8	107.79	102.10	114.19	110.81	101.17	104.07	102.75
Sundance	9	107.23	103.32	114.26	99.91	100.12	101.27	103.82
Douglas	10	106.63	100.83	108.96	111.21	104.08	112.95	105.99
Thermopolis	11	106.59	103.99	110.84	102.73	103.04	99.66	105.00
Newcastle	12	104.22	101.80	109.86	101.82	96.07	104.74	100.11
Wheatland	13	103.20	105.92	102.20	108.11	102.72	97.67	103.43
Rawlins	14	102.81	100.86	107.30	91.42	101.77	93.77	99.69
Worland	15	102.50	101.09	103.45	105.28	100.61	104.37	101.91
Laramie	16	101.68	97.84	105.34	104.90	98.11	95.27	100.72
Cody	17	101.68	102.86	101.17	105.63	100.53	103.78	100.59
Pinedale	18	101.18	99.38	99.42	101.39	102.50	102.41	108.60
Cheyenne	19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Buffalo	20	99.72	104.06	95.55	115.14	98.55	106.24	100.22
Greybull	21	97.81	102.20	91.75	103.79	100.63	99.37	106.46
Torrington	22	92.07	92.05	85.44	96.06	97.10	103.77	103.25
Lusk	23	88.30	97.27	72.96	110.87	99.60	101.66	98.49
Lakewood Co.		118.21	88.80	142.83	100.73	105.57	104.56	105.02

Source: Research & Statistics Division, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, May, 1982.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

WYOMING AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS
WYOMING, 1970 TO 1981

YEAR	TOTAL (Million Dollars)	AVERAGE PER ACRE (Dollars)
1970	$1,445	$ 41
1971	1,491	42
1972	1,704	48
1973	1,988	55
1974	2,556	70
1975	2,808	80
1976	3,436	98
1977	3,864	110
1978	4,232	121
1979	5,040	144
1980	5,357	153
1981	5,732	164

NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS
WYOMING, SELECTED YEARS

YEAR	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL LAND IN FARMS (1,000s of Acres)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS	
			WYOMING	U.S.A.
1920	15,800			
1930	17,900			
1940	15,400			
1950	13,100	36,000	2,748	213
1960	10,500	36,100	3,438	297
1970	8,700	35,300	4,080	373
1975 1/	8,100	35,100	4,333	391
1976	8,400	35,100	4,179	394
1977	8,700	35,000	4,023	397
1978	8,900	35,000	3,933	401
1979	9,000	35,000	3,889	429
1980	9,100	35,000	3,846	429
1981	9,200	35,000	3,804	431

1/ Definition of farm changed in 1975 to a place which had sales of agricultural products of $1000 or more.

Sources: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics, 1981
Compiled by: Wyoming Crop & Livestock Reporting Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economics, Statistics & Cooperatives Service

Natrona County Agricultural Extension Office

APPENDIX TABLE 17

WYOMING
COAL PRODUCTION FROM 1912 THROUGH 1981

Year	Tonnage	Number of Employees
1912	7,341,141.00	
1913	7,095,652.00	
1914	7,221,772.00	
1915	6,268,990.00	
1916	7,696,344.00	
1917	8,789,514.00	
1918	9,417,269.25	7,723
1919	8,166,008.00	7,725
1920	9,580,274.15	8,166
1921	8,303,479.00	8,037
1922	5,976,474.00	9,192
1923	7,587,676.00	7,511
1924	6,715,554.00	7,210
1925	6,557,576.00	6,364
1926	6,495,815.00	5,912
1927	6,738,561.00	5,081
1928	6,553,174.00	5,639
1929	6,690,779.00	4,768
1930	6,070,796.00	4,868
1931	5,000,365.77	4,675
1932	4,163,418.62	4,236
1933	4,004,602.41	3,792
1934	4,376,790.96	3,778
1935	5,165,288.69	4,090
1936	5,791,202.25	4,751
1937	5,950,229.81	4,996
1938	5,219,054.36	4,868
1939	5,411,071.81	4,287
1940	5,350,702.18	4,321
1941	6,670,807.93	4,506
1942	8,154,860.57	4,776
1943	9,237,728.68	4,675
1944	9,559,592.76	4,584
1945	9,836,798.34	4,814
1946	7,616,680.58	4,500
1947	8,054,750.76	4,348
1948	6,408,302.34	4,212
1949	5,972,639.63	3,814
1950	6,341,898.87	3,598
1951	6,288,157.40	3,187
1952	6,106,948.52	2,903
1953	5,243,715.37	2,788
1954	2,833,352.61	1,532
1955	2,921,562.75	979
1956	2,555,452.10	1,016
1957	2,118,366.14	634
1958	1,631,234.00	587
1959	1,976,596.61	479
1960	2,004,147.14	439
1961	2,520,258.30	446
1962	2,574,560.38	449
1963	3,126,942.00	371
1964	3,103,798.35	380
1965	3,257,314.04	327
1966	3,670,505.47	356
1967	3,588,648.76	332
1968	3,694,212.57	352
1969	4,605,994.00	448.32
1970	7,380,920.66	621.15
1971	8,007,765.10	726.7
1972	10,920,467.92	942.5
1973	14,840,857.00	1,179
1974	20,649,754.00	1,411
1975	23,784,128.00	2,038
1976	31,085,412.00	2,511
1977	44,046,842.00	3,314
1978	58,174,825.00	3,928
1979	71,445,178.00	5,265
1980	94,986,433.00	6,231
1981	102,695,536.00	6,015

Source: Annual Report of the State Inspector of Mines of Wyoming, for year ending December 31, 1981

APPENDIX TABLE 18
WYOMING SIZE OF FIRMS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
MARCH 1981

INDUSTRY/SIZE OF FIRM	0-3	4-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	TOTAL FIRMS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Agriculture	132	55	31	17	2	1	238	1,713
Mining	476	242	178	202	75	68	1,241	36,429
Construction	1,882	542	223	143	42	18	2,850	19,921
Manufacturing	253	121	73	56	23	21	547	9,316
Transportation and Public Utilities	440	264	127	111	35	17	1,000	14,661
Wholesale Trade	573	367	181	107	19	7	1,254	11,060
Retail Trade	1,455	1,140	542	331	80	29	3,577	35,784
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	802	242	95	62	14	6	1,221	7,615
Services	2,466	1,069	391	187	84	91	4,288	53,741
Public Administration*	300	132	92	70	40	30	664	14,246
TOTAL FIRMS	8,779	4,174	1,933	1,292	414	288	16,880	---
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	11,145	24,374	26,021	38,533	28,699	75,694	---	204,486

Source: First Quarter 1981, ES-202 Area Breakdown,
Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section
August 1981

*Includes Local, State, and Federal Agencies

APPENDIX TABLE 19
WYOMING PERCENT SIZE OF FIRMS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
MARCH 1981

INDUSTRY/SIZE OF FIRM	0-3	4-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	% TOTAL FIRMS**	% TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Agriculture	.8	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	.8
Mining	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	*	*	7.4	17.8
Construction	11.1	3.2	1.3	.8	*	*	16.9	9.7
Manufacturing	1.5	.7	*	*	*	*	3.2	4.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	2.6	1.6	.8	.7	*	*	5.9	7.2
Wholesale Trade	3.4	2.2	1.1	.6	*	*	7.4	5.4
Retail Trade	8.6	6.8	3.2	2.0	.5	*	21.2	17.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.6	1.4	.6	*	*	*	7.2	3.7
Services	14.6	6.3	2.3	1.1	.5	.5	25.4	26.3
Public Administration	1.8	.8	.5	*	*	*	3.9	7.0
% TOTAL FIRMS**	52.0	24.7	11.5	7.7	2.5	1.7	100.0	---
% TOTAL EMPLOYEES	5.5	11.9	12.7	18.8	14.0	37.0	---	100.0

Source: First Quarter 1981, ES-202 Area Breakdown,
Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section
August 1981

* Less than 0.5 percent
**Sum may not equal detail due to rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 20

1980 WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES
(Page 1 of 2)

	ALBANY	BIG HORN	CAMPBELL	CARBON	CONVERSE	CROOK	FREMONT	GOSHEN	HOT SPRINGS	JOHNSON	LARAMIE	LINCOLN
Total Wage & Salary Employment	13,640	4,525	13,904	12,063	6,439	1,785	16,614	4,493	2,324	2,689	36,260	5,056
Farm	193	428	194	463	233	168	347	543	108	204	413	204
Non-Farm	13,447	4,097	13,710	11,600	6,206	1,617	16,267	3,950	2,216	2,485	35,847	4,852
Private	7,318	2,979	11,958	9,553	5,127	1,143	12,886	2,842	1,612	2,001	22,741	3,927
Ag.Serv., For., Fish. & Other	32	222	48	64	100	24	87	(D)	(D)	(D)	130	25
Mining	19	833	4,111	3,548	2,260	315	3,852	(D)	340	475	185	1,347
Construction	539	315	2,294	1,027	565	119	1,026	263	222	208	2,276	430
Manufacturing	549	398	164	440	71	151	613	301	23	92	1,624	424
Non-Durables	106	263	75	303	54	(D)	238	236	(D)	27	965	171
Durables	443	135	89	137	17	(D)	375	65	(D)	65	659	253
Trans. & Utilities	738	284	841	1,013	(D)	132	695	217	106	85	4,594	(D)
Wholesale Trade	219	111	534	196	131	12	403	292	(D)	(D)	1,030	(D)
Retail Trade	2,476	451	2,158	1,496	924	189	2,685	734	400	412	5,948	590
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	463	106	355	315	175	48	573	112	78	94	1,655	151
Services	2,283	259	1,453	1,454	(D)	153	2,952	706	393	557	5,299	326
Government	6,129	1,118	1,752	2,047	1,079	474	3,381	1,108	604	484	13,106	925
Federal, Civilian	474	117	60	295	79	70	391	100	23	40	2,322	116
Federal, Military	187	71	119	117	78	32	214	65	31	37	4,294	67
State & Local	5,468	930	1,573	1,635	922	372	2,776	943	550	407	6,490	742

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
(L) Less than ten wage and salary jobs.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 20

1980 WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES

(Page 2 of 2)

	NATRONA	NIOBRARA	PARK	PLATTE	SHERIDAN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA	WASHAKIE	WESTON	STATEWIDE
Total Wage & Salary Employment	39,835	949	10,613	4,360	9,896	2,020	22,432	6,205	5,794	4,369	2,875	229,140
Farm	258	134	664	310	440	226	114	129	98	413	114	6,438
Non-Farm	39,577	815	9,949	4,050	9,456	1,754	22,318	6,076	5,696	3,956	2,761	222,702
Private	33,785	596	7,701	3,227	6,992	1,331	19,251	5,056	4,585	3,122	2,144	171,877
Ag.Serv., For., Fish. & Other	112	28	106	(D)	75	31	31	(D)	14	(D)	(D)	1,659
Mining	7,252	77	1,106	251	386	271	7,127	(D)	1,137	374	578	35,878
Construction	3,534	26	683	1,081	1,036	290	2,898	689	470	257	229	20,477
Manufacturing	1,800	42	829	82	495	22	438	210	98	512	241	9,619
Non-Durables	1,057	30	678	29	262	(L)	305	165	(D)	366	90	5,462
Durables	743	12	151	53	233	19	133	45	(D)	146	151	4,157
Trans. & Utilities	2,770	45	444	235	445	141	1,920	186	776	298	269	17,107
Wholesale Trade	(D)	24	316	(D)	340	23	760	104	(D)	(D)	(D)	9,410
Retail Trade	6,290	176	2,495	738	1,959	317	3,261	1,607	1,094	575	419	37,394
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,746	32	273	115	400	40	413	215	141	122	74	7,696
Services	(D)	146	1,449	568	1,856	196	2,403	2,005	(D)	662	(D)	32,637
Government	5,792	219	2,248	823	2,464	423	3,067	1,020	1,111	834	617	50,825
Federal, Civilian	898	31	590	104	756	63	302	333	79	189	56	7,488
Federal, Military	382	17	121	59	140	43	218	45	65	51	42	6,495
State & Local	4,512	171	1,537	660	1,568	317	2,547	642	967	594	519	36,842

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
(L) Less than ten wage and salary jobs.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 21

QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

	IV 1979	I 1980	II 1980	III 1980	IV 1980
TOTAL	993	3,363	2,097	1,793	2,430
SEX					
Male	345	1,480	871	689	874
Female	265	530	444	405	466
I.N.A.	383	1,353	786	699	1,090
AGE					
Under 25	136	462	299	231	303
25 - 34	211	748	537	455	539
35 - 44	125	355	232	186	254
45 - 54	80	237	126	131	158
55 - 64	45	172	103	87	83
65 and over	11	35	15	8	4
I.N.A.	385	1,354	785	695	1,089
INDUSTRY					
Mining	26	95	60	57	66
Construction	50	178	104	67	93
Manufacturing	167	504	356	289	390
Public Utilities	63	191	167	64	108
Trade	143	486	280	207	310
F.I.R.E.	97	484	198	197	268
Service	173	521	360	277	374
Other	259	841	543	618	806
I.N.A.	6	63	29	17	15
OCCUPATION					
Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	98	165	141	137	148
Clerical & Sales	145	272	233	234	268
Services	62	190	127	90	104
Farm., Fish. & For.	15	37	17	6	17
Processing	6	21	11	21	18
Machine Trades	23	88	70	56	82
Bench Work	3	12	19	13	20
Structural Work	171	847	494	348	459
Miscellaneous	86	370	202	190	222
I.N.A.	384	1,361	783	698	1,092
DURATION (Weeks)					
1 - 2	839	2,898	1,865	1,570	2,161
3 - 4	47	60	55	42	63
5 - 14	80	179	97	101	125
15 and over	29	226	80	80	81

Due to change in presentation, this table is not comparable with those published in prior years.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

APPENDIX TABLE 22

POVERTY STATUS DISTRIBUTION RATES
ESTIMATED FOR STATE OF WYOMING 1/

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY STATUS AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Total Persons Below Poverty Level	8.21%	8.41%	21.39%	4.31%
Persons in Families	6.19	6.38	17.16	3.23
Unrelated Persons	2.02	2.03	4.23	1.07

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Total Such Persons	3.01%	3.29%	11.47%	2.34%
Under 6 Years Old	1.03	1.25	5.65	.45
6 - 17 Years Old	1.99	2.04	5.82	1.88

POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Above Poverty Level	91.53%	91.87%	INA 2/	INA
Below Poverty Level	8.47	8.13	INA	INA

1/ Percentages estimated for the State Of Wyoming from the Current Population Survey, Region 27.
2/ INA = Information Not Available

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Current Population Survey updates.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 23
UNION MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTY
AND INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

County	Employ-ment	Union Membership*							
		Union Members	Manuf.	Mining	Constr.	Transp. & Public Util.	Whsle & Retail Trades	Services	Gov't.
Albany	12,884	1,414	136	0	313	390	93	10	472
Big Horn	5,640	613	76	119	14	153	D	D	242
Campbell	16,615	1,079	D	26	159	505	36	D	339
Carbon	11,018	2,321	150	824	288	598	D	D	365
Converse	8,133	734	D	0	126	364	18	D	224
Crook	2,974	122	0	42	5	D	0	D	73
Fremont	16,591	1,684	48	733	83	120	111	8	581
Goshen	5,835	454	109	0	53	27	16	0	249
Hot Springs	2,675	163	D	D	6	34	0	0	119
Johnson	3,905	176	0	0	8	19	9	0	140
Laramie	30,783	6,758	249	53	719	2,478	194	147	2,918
Lincoln	5,596	908	49	548	102	9	29	0	171
Natrona	41,107	3,865	475	0	777	655	360	263	1,335
Niobrara	1,465	65	0	0	D	D	0	0	58
Park	13,540	573	138	0	29	60	D	D	339
Platte	4,358	1,564	0	51	998	276	41	0	198
Sheridan	10,461	1,560	0	176	138	369	78	47	752
Sublette	2,447	91	0	0	5	D	0	D	84
Sweetwater	23,860	5,116	865	1,432	1,062	886	175	20	676
Teton	7,275	179	0	0	21	29	0	17	112
Uinta	8,306	584	0	D	93	125	D	D	353
Washakie	4,765	395	165	0	D	33	D	0	184
Weston	3,439	241	43	21	8	31	D	D	130
Statewide	243,625	30,660	2,516	4,029	5,015	7,168	1,300	518	10,114

D - not shown to avoid individual union disclosure
*Excludes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1981-82
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP
ACROSS WYOMING INDUSTRIES

Industry	Union Membership	Percent of Total Union Membership	Male Membership	Percent of Total Male Membership	Female Membership	Percent of Total Female Membership
Manufacturing	2,516	8.2%	2,221	9.8%	295	3.7%
Mining	4,029	13.1	3,847	16.9	182	2.3
Construction	5,015	16.3	4,848	21.3	167	2.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,168	23.4	5,948	26.2	1,220	15.3
Wholesale and Retail Trades	1,300	4.2	584	2.6	716	9.0
Finance and Insurance	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	568*	1.9	386	1.7	179	2.2
Government	10,114	32.9	4,894	21.5	5,220	65.4
Agriculture	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	30,710	100.0%	22,731	100.0%	7,979	100.0%

*Includes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1981-82
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP BY SKILL LEVEL AND SEX WITHIN THE INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Industry Employment	Union Members	Percent of Employment Unionized	Apprentices		Journeymen		Percent of Members Who Are Male	Percent of Members Who Are Female
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
Manufacturing	12,100	2,516	20.8%	0	0	2,221	295	88.3%	11.7%
Mining	39,300	4,029	10.3	38	13	3,809	169	95.5%	4.5
Construction	18,900	5,015	26.5	567	37	4,281	130	96.7	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	19,000	7,168	37.7	142	9	5,806	1,211	83.0	17.0
Wholesale and Retail Trades	45,200	1,300	2.9	12	33	572	683	44.9	55.1
Finance and Insurance	7,400	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Services	34,000	568**	1.7	3	0	386	179	68.5	31.5
Government	41,700	10,114	24.3	7	1	4,887	5,219	48.4	51.6
Agriculture	17,400	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
N.E.C.*	8,600	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	243,600	30,710	12.6%	769	93	21,962	7,886	74.0%	26.0%

*Not Elsewhere Classified - includes proprietors and self-employeds not classified by industry.

**Includes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1981-82
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 26
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WYOMING VETERANS POPULATION

COUNTY	ALL VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
Albany	3,933	1,778
Big Horn	1,502	391
Campbell	3,855	1,072
Carbon	3,081	855
Converse	1,848	744
Crook	601	139
Fremont	4,731	1,440
Goshen	1,888	473
Hot Springs	964	208
Johnson	1,399	486
Laramie	11,045	3,503
Lincoln	1,599	395
Natrona	11,182	2,606
Niobrara	439	34
Park	2,939	746
Platte	1,334	420
Sheridan	3,961	960
Sublette	764	319
Sweetwater	4,876	1,432
Teton	930	344
Uinta	1,238	406
Washakie	1,445	339
Weston	996	49
STATE TOTAL	66,340	19,391

County data as of January 1, 1978

DISTRICT OFFICE	ALL VETERANS	VIETNAM - VETERANS
Casper	11,442	3,081
Cheyenne	11,348	3,719
Cody	3,962	1,026
Douglas	1,917	800
Kemmerer	1,724	502
Riverton	3,412	1,053
Laramie	3,864	1,775
Newcastle	1,687	688
Rawlins	3,203	931
Rock Springs	6,951	2,250
Sheridan	5,484	1,513
Torrington	2,309	521
Worland	2,941	694
Lander	2,317	782
Gillette	3,940	1,102
Wheatland	1,359	454
STATE TOTAL	67,840	20,891

Disabled and Handicapped Veterans
STATEWIDE -- 12,211

District Office and Handicapped data
as of October 1, 1979

APPENDIX TABLE 27

Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by selected demographic characteristics, annual averages, 1981

Age, major occupational group, and years of school completed	All races			White			Black			Hispanic		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Age												
Total, 16 years and over	$269	$347	$224	$296	$356	$226	$238	$271	$210	$229	$252	$192
16 to 24 years	204	225	184	206	227	185	185	196	174	187	197	172
16 to 19 years	163	173	150	164	174	151	148	150	145	–	–	–
20 to 24 years	219	241	193	222	244	195	192	207	179	–	–	–
25 years and over	316	378	237	325	389	239	251	290	220	246	282	201
25 to 34 years	302	346	242	310	354	245	248	280	223	–	–	–
35 to 44 years	335	406	241	345	416	243	267	311	227	–	–	–
45 to 54 years	329	408	231	340	417	234	248	295	213	–	–	–
55 to 64 years	317	386	227	326	396	231	243	281	198	–	–	–
65 years and over	227	270	190	228	275	189	216	233	(1)	–	–	–
Occupation												
Total, 16 years and over	269	347	224	296	356	226	238	271	210	229	252	192
Professional and technical workers	377	439	316	381	443	315	324	352	308	336	386	285
Managers and administrators, except farm	407	466	283	410	471	282	347	391	303	347	381	271
Salesworkers	306	366	190	311	372	191	221	249	182	240	286	(1)
Clerical workers	233	328	220	233	335	219	230	286	220	226	260	214
Craft and kindred workers	352	360	239	356	364	239	309	314	239	298	304	(1)
Operatives, except transport	242	298	187	246	304	189	222	267	179	199	231	169
Transport equipment operatives	303	307	237	314	319	237	257	258	(1)	261	261	(1)
Nonfarm laborers	238	244	193	241	247	193	217	220	(1)	222	225	(1)
Service workers	192	238	166	195	245	166	182	214	166	173	190	147
Farmworkers	179	183	148	181	185	148	147	154	(1)	185	191	(1)
Years of school completed												
Total, 25 years and over	316	378	237	325	389	239	251	290	220	246	282	201
Less than 4 years of high school	242	290	180	249	301	182	211	241	172	210	232	167
8 years of school or less	227	259	169	232	266	171	203	225	160	199	221	158
1 to 3 years of high school	256	314	187	266	326	190	217	257	177	235	266	185
4 years of high school or more	333	402	249	341	409	251	273	317	237	293	349	234
4 years of high school	291	363	222	298	372	224	243	294	209	264	319	211
1 to 3 years of college	334	398	259	342	405	261	283	325	246	316	370	258
4 years of college or more	417	482	325	422	490	326	350	396	326	371	414	308
4 years of college	393	459	299	402	471	301	321	354	296	340	384	285
5 years of college or more	443	507	362	445	510	359	416	449	384	421	446	(1)

(1) Median not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Note: Dashes indicate data not available.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, April, 1982
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 28

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES PER PERSON 1/
AND ESTIMATED FEDERAL TAXES PER PERSON 2/
FOR THE U.S.A. AND STATES

STATE	1980 STATE & LOCAL TAXES PER PERSON	RANK	ESTIMATED 1982 FEDERAL TAXES PER PERSON	RANK
Alabama	$ 650	50	$1,937	48
Alaska	4,189 3/	1	3,871	1
Arizona	1,007	16	2,339	35
Arkansas	654	49	1,805	50
California	1,172	7	2,994	9
Colorado	990	19	2,715	16
Connecticut	1,070	13	3,467	3
Delaware	1,059	15	2,897	11
District of Columbia	1,475	3	3,528	2
Florida	758	41	2,475	30
Georgia	770	39	2,080	38
Hawaii	1,278	5	2,743	14
Idaho	754	42	1,999	44
Illinois	1,084	11	3,090	5
Indiana	744	44	2,478	29
Iowa	967	24	2,544	25
Kansas	926	26	2,712	17
Kentucky	740	45	1,972	47
Louisiana	841	32	2,346	33
Maine	858	29	2,016	42
Maryland	1,104	10	3,039	8
Massachusetts	1,243	6	2,823	13
Michigan	1,075	12	2,740	15
Minnesota	1,125	9	2,627	22
Mississippi	646	51	1,650	51
Missouri	759	40	2,455	31
Montana	1,000	17	2,344	34
Nebraska	963	25	2,489	28
Nevada	972	23	3,064	7
New Hampshire	740	46	2,564	23
New Jersey	1,137	8	3,223	4
New Mexico	879	28	2,049	41
New York	1,494	2	2,868	12
North Carolina	748	43	2,053	40
North Dakota	847	31	2,212	36
Ohio	810	35	2,661	19
Oklahoma	827	34	2,388	32
Oregon	979	21	2,537	26
Pennsylvania	978	22	2,627	21
Rhode Island	992	18	2,653	20
South Carolina	708	47	1,907	49
South Dakota	789	38	2,004	43
Tennessee	656	48	2,083	37
Texas	806	36	2,705	18
Utah	840	33	1,998	45
Vermont	900	27	1,983	46
Virginia	856	30	2,547	24
Washington	989	20	2,992	10
West Virginia	796	37	2,064	39
Wisconsin	1,061	14	2,504	27
WYOMING	1,399	4	3,075	6
U.S.A Average	$ 987	--	$2,631	--

1/ Source is U.S. Department of Commerce, information as appeared in U.S. News & World Report, 11/2/81.
2/ Source for estimates is the Tax Foundation, information as appeared in U.S. News & World Report, 4/19/82.
3/ Alaska's average is high as a result of taxes paid by oil and gas producers.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 29

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
FOR 1980 AND 1981

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1980	1981	PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED 1/
Alabama	8.8%	10.7%	21.1%
Alaska	9.7	9.3	0.0
Arizona	6.7	6.1	- 6.0
Arkansas	7.6	9.1	23.7
California	6.8	7.4	10.4
Colorado	5.9	5.6	- 4.5
Connecticut	5.9	6.2	4.3
Delaware	7.7	7.9	4.5
District of Columbia	7.3	9.0	16.7
Florida	5.9	6.8	22.7
Georgia	6.4	6.4	1.2
Hawaii	4.9	5.4	14.3
Idaho	7.9	7.6	- 5.9
Illinois	8.3	8.5	3.5
Indiana	9.6	10.1	4.4
Iowa	5.8	6.9	19.5
Kansas	4.5	4.2	- 5.7
Kentucky	8.0	8.4	5.3
Louisiana	6.7	8.4	28.9
Maine	7.8	7.2	- 5.1
Maryland	6.5	7.3	11.3
Massachusetts	5.6	6.4	16.0
Michigan	12.4	12.3	- 1.2
Minnesota	5.9	5.5	- 5.6
Mississippi	7.5	8.3	10.0
Missouri	7.2	7.7	6.6
Montana	6.1	6.9	18.2
Nebraska	4.1	4.1	3.2
Nevada	6.2	7.1	22.2
New Hampshire	4.7	5.0	9.1
New Jersey	7.2	7.3	1.2
New Mexico	7.5	7.3	0.0
New York	7.5	7.6	2.5
North Carolina	6.6	6.4	0.5
North Dakota	5.0	5.2	6.7
Ohio	8.4	9.6	15.0
Oklahoma	4.8	3.6	-21.2
Oregon	8.3	9.9	22.4
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	7.8
Rhode Island	7.2	7.6	5.9
South Carolina	6.9	8.4	24.0
South Dakota	4.9	5.1	6.3
Tennessee	7.3	9.1	26.3
Texas	5.2	5.3	6.0
Utah	6.3	6.7	7.5
Vermont	6.4	5.7	- 6.3
Virginia	5.0	6.1	23.4
Washington	7.9	9.5	21.2
West Virginia	9.4	10.7	13.5
Wisconsin	7.2	7.8	10.8
WYOMING	4.0	4.1	11.1

1/ The percent change in the actual number of unemployed workers.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 30

1981 ESTIMATED POPULATION BY STATE

STATE	ESTIMATED 1981 POPULATION	CHANGE FROM 1980	PERCENT CHANGE
Alabama	3,917,000	27,000	0.7%
Alaska	412,000	11,000	2.7
Arizona	2,794,000	76,000	2.8
Arkansas	2,296,000	10,000	0.4
California	24,196,000	527,000	2.2
Colorado	2,965,000	76,000	2.6
Connecticut	3,134,000	26,000	0.8
Delaware	598,000	3,000	0.5
District of Columbia	631,000	- 7,000	-1.1
Florida	10,183,000	433,000	4.4
Georgia	5,574,000	109,000	2.0
Hawaii	981,000	16,000	1.7
Idaho	959,000	15,000	1.6
Illinois	11,462,000	43,000	0.4
Indiana	5,468,000	- 22,000	-0.4
Iowa	2,899,000	- 15,000	-0.5
Kansas	2,383,000	19,000	0.8
Kentucky	3,662,000	1,000	*
Louisiana	4,308,000	104,000	2.5
Maine	1,133,000	8,000	0.7
Maryland	4,263,000	47,000	1.1
Massachusetts	5,773,000	36,000	0.6
Michigan	9,204,000	- 54,000	-0.6
Minnesota	4,094,000	17,000	0.4
Mississippi	2,531,000	10,000	0.4
Missouri	4,941,000	23,000	0.5
Montana	793,000	6,000	0.8
Nebraska	1,577,000	7,000	0.4
Nevada	845,000	46,000	5.8
New Hampshire	936,000	15,000	1.6
New Jersey	7,404,000	40,000	0.5
New Mexico	1,328,000	28,000	2.2
New York	17,602,000	44,000	0.3
North Carolina	5,953,000	79,000	1.3
North Dakota	658,000	6,000	0.9
Ohio	10,781,000	- 17,000	-0.2
Oklahoma	3,100,000	75,000	2.5
Oregon	2,651,000	18,000	0.7
Pennsylvania	11,871,000	4,000	*
Rhode Island	953,000	6,000	0.6
South Carolina	3,167,000	48,000	1.5
South Dakota	686,000	- 5,000	-0.7
Tennessee	4,612,000	21,000	0.5
Texas	14,766,000	538,000	3.8
Utah	1,518,000	57,000	3.9
Vermont	516,000	4,000	0.8
Virginia	5,430,000	83,000	1.6
Washington	4,217,000	87,000	2.1
West Virginia	1,952,000	2,000	0.1
Wisconsin	4,742,000	36,000	0.8
WYOMING	492,000	21,000	4.5
U.S.A.	229,307,000	2,802,000	1.2%

* Less than 0.05% change.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, information as appeared in U.S. News & World Report, 5/24/82.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 31

1980 MEDIAN VALUE OF HOMES
AND MEDIAN RENTAL RATES BY STATE

STATE	1980 MEDIAN VALUE OF HOMES	1980 RANK	1980 MEDIAN RENTAL RATES	1980 RANK
Alabama	$ 33,900	44	$119	45
Alaska	76,300	3	340	1
Arizona	54,700	14	227	5
Arkansas	31,100	46	127	44
California	84,500	2	253	4
Colorado	64,100	7	223	7
Connecticut	65,600	6	203	17
Delaware	44,400	25	202	18
District of Columbia	68,800	4	207	15*
Florida	45,100	23	208	14
Georgia	36,900	37	153	38*
Hawaii	118,100	1	271	2
Idaho	45,600	21*	171	29
Illinois	52,800	16	201	19
Indiana	37,200	36	166	33
Iowa	40,600	29	175	25*
Kansas	37,800	35	168	31
Kentucky	34,200	43	151	39
Louisiana	43,000	27	156	37
Maine	37,900	34	172	28
Maryland	58,300	11	222	8
Massachusetts	48,400	18*	197	20
Michigan	39,000	31	196	21
Minnesota	53,100	15	212	12*
Mississippi	31,400	45	109	46
Missouri	36,700	38	153	38
Montana	46,500	20	165	34
Nebraska	38,000	33	170	30
Nevada	68,700	5	268	3
New Hampshire	48,000	18*	205	16
New Jersey	60,200	8	226	6
New Mexico	45,300	22	177	24
New York	45,600	21*	210	13
North Carolina	36,000	40	134	42
North Dakota	43,900	26	175	25*
Ohio	44,900	24	167	32
Oklahoma	35,600	41*	164	35
Oregon	56,900	13	212	12*
Pennsylvania	39,100	30*	173	27
Rhode Island	46,800	19	158	36
South Carolina	35,100	42	130	43
South Dakota	36,600	39	148	40*
Tennessee	35,600	41*	148	40*
Texas	39,100	30*	213	11
Utah	57,300	12	187	22
Vermont	42,200	28	174	26
Virginia	48,000	18*	207	15*
Washington	59,900	9	219	9
West Virginia	38,500	32	136	41
Wisconsin	48,600	17	185	23
WYOMING	59,800	10	217	10
U.S.A. Average	$ 47,200	--	$198	--

* Tied at this rank with at least one other state.

Source: Information from the 1980 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE: A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM: A program designed to ensure Equal Employment Opportunity without regard to a person's race, creed, color, national origin, religion, age, reliance on public assistance, physical disability, marital status or sex.

APPLICANT: A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff or with an outreach worker.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an established payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT: Refers to the count of employees earning wages from a firm or employer subject to the Wyoming Employment Security Law. In Wyoming, this includes approximately 85% of the total employed labor force.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) (1977): First published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS: Also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family which (1) received public assistance, or (2) has a family income which, in relation to family size status and location, does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Effective June 1981, the following Poverty Income Guidelines were employed to classify families of a given size as economically disadvantaged for CETA programs:

Family Size	All States except Alaska & Hawaii	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$ 4,310	$ 3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530
For each additional member add -	$ 1,380	$ 1,170

EMPLOYER: A person, firm, corporation or other association or organization (1) which currently has a location within the U.S. to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the U.S. and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the facts that it hires, pays, fires, supervises and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

EMPLOYMENT: In labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

ESARS - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM: A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems (MODS) which generates statistical output reports based on information collected form the local Job Service offices and then directly entered into the system.

INDUSTRY: In the compilation of economic statistics, describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB SERVICE: The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the U.S. Employment Service (USES) as grantee State agencies, and the various offices of the State agencies.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER: When applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

LOCAL OFFICE: A full-time office of a state agency maintained for the purpose of providing placement and other services of the public employment service system and/or claim taking and related unemployment insurance services.

MINORITY GROUP: Individuals not classified as "White, not Hispanic" under the Race/Ethnic designation for various programs. The basic racial and ethnic categories are defined as follows:

WHITE, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

BLACK, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the black racial peoples of Africa.

HISPANIC: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples on North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent or Pacific Islands.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS: Also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time, three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA: A measure of income by unit of population (per person) calculated by dividing the total personal income of an area by the total population of the area. Also see PERSONAL INCOME.

PERSONAL INCOME: The total income received from all sources minus any contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason, unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month to month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly as each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS: The category of jobs performed in and around private households, serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments, and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents and acts of war. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids and charwomen.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. Included in the category

are lodging places, repair services, professional services, educational institutions, etc.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC manual covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes possible to classify establishments according to type of activity, using a 2, 3 or 4 digit numbering system, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY: The State agency which, under the State Administrator, contains both the State Employment service agency and the State unemployment compensation agency. In Wyoming, this would be the Wyoming Employment Security Commission (WESC).

UNDEREMPLOYED: Term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if such work were available. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED: Persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the reference period. Also included are those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed workers by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate". This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonally adjusted rate".

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

VETERAN: A person who: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, and (2) was discharged, separated or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability.